

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1841.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, the following report of the transactions of this office has been prepared.

The table annexed (marked in the appendix 1) shows the number of Indians, and the tribes to which they respectively belong, who are natives of the country west of the Mississippi river; the bands, and their number severally, whose emigration is completed, and those whose removal is only partially effected, and to what extent; the number of each tribe remaining east twelve months ago, and of those emigrated since; and how many are subsisted by the Government, and at what cost.

It will be perceived, that the removal west has been confined to a single tribe, but that the body of Indians whose presence in Florida every effort is making to rid us of, fortunately with considerable success, and with every prospect of an early and favorable termination to the harassing conflict that has been maintained since 1835. Returns earlier in the season make the number of Indians who had set out from Florida 423, of whom 414 arrived west, nine having died on the journey; and a report of the 6th, received on the 10th instant, adds the number of 200 who were at and left New Orleans on the 20th October, on their way to their new homes.

The Swan creek and Black river bands of the Chippewa nation were partially removed in the year 1839, as has been heretofore reported. There remains, as the acting superintendent of Michigan reports, about 200 of them in that region, viz: 108 in the neighborhood of Black river. "Another band of 107 have crossed the St. Clair river, and partly joined the colony of British Methodists, nearly opposite to Fort Gratiot. A few of those who have remained on our side have bought farms, and are determined to become citizens; the residue wander about doing little good, and must, ere long, be removed somewhere." He adds, "The Government will have to extend its bountiful aid to them, ere long, else many of them must perish; yet they have great dread of crossing the Missouri. Should the policy of removal west of this river be discontinued, and a new colony established, you will, no doubt, endeavor to have the plan matured in the course of the ensuing winter." With such as have elected to go to Canada, we have no concern; but the situation of those within our territory, demands our attention. The treaty of 1836 ceded their lands, and we stipulated to furnish them 8,320 acres, or 13 sections of land west of the Mississippi, or northwest of St. Anthony's falls. There is no direct engagement, on their part, to remove west; but it would be difficult to say they must go more strongly than it is expressed by the treaty and the grant of land to them west, or northwest. The avails of the ceded lands were secured to them, but they amount to much less than was anticipated, and certain advancements were made to them by the treaty to be refunded out of the proceeds

of the sales. In the absence of any provision on the subject, and considering that all the land they ceded amounted only to 8,320 acres, I think it proper to reiterate the recommendation of last year—that they, including the 62 already removed southwest, should be put on the usual footing of having the expenses of their removal borne, and a twelve-month's provision furnished them by the United States.

The Ottowas and Chippewas have ceased to live, by right, in Michigan: the term of five years, during which they were entitled to occupy the reservations made by the treaty of 1836, “and no longer, unless the United States grant them permission to remain on said lands for a longer period,” expired on the 27th of May last. By the 8th article of the treaty, they were to remove to the west of the Mississippi, or the country between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, among the Chippewas; and, “when the Indians wish it, the United States will remove them at their expense, provide them a year's subsistence,” &c. It will be seen there is no period fixed for their emigration, and that arises out of the alteration made by the Senate's amendments to the frame of the original treaty; the time now rests in the discretion of the United States, to be exercised judiciously and in a spirit of kindness to these poor people, I trust, and with reasonable notice to them when a determination is made. The project of a northern Indian territory, if it can be consummated, will afford them a suitable future home, in point of climate and other respects, and, in my judgment, the indulgence of remaining where they are should be extended to them until this new feature in our Indian policy shall be either fully adopted or rejected.

A treaty was made with the Miami tribe, for a cession of their remaining lands in Indiana, on the 28th November last—confirmation of which was advised by the Senate, with certain amendments, on the 25th day of February. The changes proposed made it necessary to submit the amendments to the other contracting party, which, after full explanation, assented thereto, and the ratification of the entire instrument took place on the 7th June, 1841. The extinction of Indian title throughout all Indiana was justly regarded to be of great consequence to that commonwealth. The lands acquired are of superior quality, and situated in what must become a rapidly improving part of the State.

It has for a considerable time been an object with the Government to procure a cession of the Wyandot lands in Crawford county, Ohio. Various attempts have, from time to time, for some years, been unsuccessfully made to treat with them for this purpose; and on 26th March last, Colonel John Johnston, of Ohio, was appointed a commissioner, with instructions to negotiate with these Indians. He has had several interviews with them, but nothing definite has yet been effected, so far as this office is informed. The tracts of land they occupy contain about 109,144 acres, which are situated in the midst of a populous community of our fellow-citizens, nearly midway between the capital of Ohio and the southwestern end of Lake Erie. It will be perceived that, while the Wyandots are suffering from the immediate neighborhood of whites, the settlement and improvement of a large body of land in the heart of a thrifty and important county are prevented by the presence of the Indians, who, it is evident, cannot long remain, and while they do, from the uncertainty of their position, and the deteriorating influences around them, cannot make any advances, if it be possible to keep them stationary.

Your immediate predecessor, at an early period of his administration of the War Department, contemplated the establishment of an Indian Territory in the northern part of Iowa. Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, was appointed commissioner to negotiate with the Sioux, or Dakota tribes, for a cession of land for this purpose west of Fort Snelling, embracing the St. Peter's river, in the neighborhood of the Blue Earth river and Swan lakes. It was not intended, however, to confine him to a particular spot or defined limits, but to indicate that there or thereabouts seemed to be the proper selection. The land was represented to be good, to be advantageously undulating, and to have a sufficiency of timber. The project seems to me to be judicious, in reference as well to our own citizens as the Indians. It will be difficult to find space southwest of the Missouri for all the tribes yet to be removed, and perhaps impossible without the acquisitions referred to a twelve-month ago. The southwestern States complain of the congregation of so many Indians on their borders. If there be any danger in their concentration, it will not be increased on the plan proposed, and we shall thus make a counterpoise to the southwestern Indian territory, having a dense white population (that will soon collect) interposed between the two settlements. It is an important point of national policy, that, judiciously carried out, would, I think, result in great benefits to the country.

I forbear any further observations which the occasion, under other circumstances, might invite, arising out of the geographical position of the contemplated new territory, because one of the treaties concluded by Governor Doty is before the Senate, and the other, received at the department since Congress rose, will, it is presumed, be laid before the Senate at the next session. They are merely adverted to now as a part of the history of the proceedings of the department, with a full sense of the propriety of abstaining from remark upon important measures, awaiting final action where alone it can be constitutionally had.

In furtherance of the measure just spoken of, Governor Chambers, of Iowa, Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, and the undersigned, were, on the 1st day of September last, appointed commissioners to treat with the Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebagoes for cessions of the land they respectively occupy in Iowa. They met at the agency of the former, and on the 15th day of October last opened their negotiations with the Sacs and Foxes. The instructions of the War Department to the commission, dated 3d September, were strictly observed. The propositions we were authorized to make were submitted to a full council in a spirit of entire frankness. Their answer was requested without allowing themselves to be influenced by the counsel of white men, who were excluded from all participation in their deliberations. After full consideration, their response was unanimously made, and it was unfavorable to our wishes. They declined decidedly a sale of their lands to the United States. We were instructed to ask for a cession of all the land they possessed in Iowa, and restricted to that proposition—for the reasons that a partial cession would only lay the ground for a second treaty, at the same expense of holding it and at an increased consideration, and because their removal was a principal object. Without enlarging on the subject in the body of this report, I annex copies of the appointment of the commissioners, of the minutes of the several councils they held with the Indians on this subject, and of their report to the War Department (2, 3, 4).

On the 23d of January last, a letter was addressed to this office by H. R. Schoolcraft, Esq., acting superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan, re-

ceived on 3d February (5), stating that there was a Saganaw reserve or 3,000 acres of land situated at Big Lick, on the river Shiawassee, which had not been purchased, and the Indian title to which the inhabitants were very desirous should be extinguished. A critical examination of the treaty of January, 1837, satisfied my mind that the 3,000-acre tract was intended to be ceded by it, and I so advised Mr. Schoolcraft, in a communication of 9th April, 1841 (6), giving my reasons at length for my opinion, and asking him, as the negotiator of the treaty, for his views on the subject, and a statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the compact in regard of the reservation in question. On the 26th of April I received his reply, under date of 17th April (7), concurring in my view of the matter, and showing, with the inherent evidence of the treaty itself, as referred to in my letter of 9th April, that the right and equity were with the United States, but that an unintentional omission of the 3,000-acre tract had taken place. On the 7th June, I requested Robert Stuart, Esq., the present superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan, to procure a relinquishment of the Indian right to the above tract (8); and on the 13th instant received a communication from that gentleman, dated 4th instant, covering an explanatory agreement entered into by the Saganaw Indians on the 27th October, setting the errors which had occurred in the treaty of 1837 right (9).

Provision having been made for the payment of the debts of the Miami tribe, in the treaty before adverted to, and the 3d article thereof providing for the appointment of a commissioner or commissioners to investigate the claims preferred against them, and ascertain their indebtedness, Othniel L. Clark and Lot Bloomfield, Esquires, of Indiana, were, on the 21st June, appointed commissioners to perform that duty. On the 18th September, the Hon. Jonathan McCarty, of the same State, was added to the commission. The report of these gentlemen has not been received, but may be expected shortly.

The commission instituted to investigate and report the facts in relation to alleged purchases of Indian reservations, under the treaty of 1830, with the Choctaws, has been discontinued. The records, papers, and documents belonging to it, have been received and examined. The result is, that 308 claims were favorably considered by the commissioner, viz.: 252 under the 19th article and supplement, and 56 under the 14th article. A larger number was submitted, but it does not appear that he acted definitively on them. The reports of the agent are revised here, and the purchases submitted for the approbation of the President, where they are fortified by proof, showing the fairness of the transaction, that the consideration was adequate, and that it has been paid to the reservee. The required testimony is often wanting, and the necessary consequence is delay.

I would again respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the unadjusted claims to reservations under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek. This important and involved subject has been noticed in each of the annual reports that I have had the honor to make; and, in the last two, it was respectfully submitted for consideration, whether the unlocated claims under the 19th article (118 in number) should not take the same direction with those under the 14th. The commission that was organized and continued under the laws of 3d March, 1837, and 22d February, 1838, acted upon but a comparatively small number of these claims, under the 14th article. In my opinion it would be judicious to

revive the investigation; extending it, as before suggested, or, to take such other step for a final disposition of this complicated matter, as the wisdom of Congress may think fit to adopt. "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," passed 22d June, 1838, reserved from sale "any tract or tracts of land reserved to any Choctaw under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek," to satisfy the claims of such Indians, &c.; "and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by the said treaty, upon which no such settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty, on the part of any officer of the United States: such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty shall be investigated by the board of commissioners, appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress." The 5th section of the supplement of 1st June, 1840, to the above law, runs thus: "And nothing in the last proviso of the act of the 22d June, 1838, shall be so construed as to defeat any right of pre-emption accruing under said act, or under this act, or under any preceding act of Congress; nor shall said pre-emption claims be defeated by any contingent Choctaw location." The above acts of Congress were recited in the last annual report from this office; and are now repeated, to make what follows intelligible. By the act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," of the 4th September, 1841, it is provided, "and so much of the proviso of the act of 22d June, 1838, or any order of the President of the United States, as directs certain reservations to be made in favor of certain claims under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any title to any tract of land secured in virtue of said treaty."

The law of 1840 was confined to and preferred pre-emptions then existing. The act of 1841 opens the door to future pre-emptioners. It appears to me that the complexity which surrounds these reservation-claims is, year by year, growing greater; and that an additional reason is thereby furnished for early legislation on the subject.

The contract made by James C. Watson & Co. with certain Creek chiefs, for the purchase of a large number of tracts of land, reserved to Creek Indians, under the treaty made with them in 1832, has been heretofore spoken of. Under a clause of that paper, a commission was instituted to investigate the respective claims of the above purchasers, and those of others that conflicted with them, which was closed in February last. Many of the cases referred to, have been finally settled, by compromise, between the parties, leaving a portion, not exceeding 110 in number, on which appeals have been made by the parties, respectively, from the several reports of the commissioner, for final disposition.

The other claims to reservations by Creeks have been considered and acted on, so far as they have been in a condition to be taken up, and the attention that was due to other business in the office would allow. Numerous cases have been suspended, at the instance of the parties in interest, who desired further time to furnish additional testimony in support of their respective sides of the question; and others have been deferred, to give parties the op-

portunity of conforming to conditions prescribed, the fulfilment of which must precede recommendations of contracts for approval.

The money that has been received by this office, in payment of purchases from the heirs of deceased and other Creek Indians, amounts to \$17,057 62, of which \$11,942 62 were transmitted for distribution among those entitled, through the acting superintendent of the Western Territory. The balance, since received, will be forwarded for payment in the same manner, to those to whom it belongs, by the first favorable opportunity.

The registers of Chickasaw reservations, and of the reservees, required by the regulations adopted by President Jackson, for carrying out the treaty stipulations which the chiefs, mentioned in the 4th article of the treaty of 1834, ought, with the advice and assistance of their agent, to have furnished according to the 14th article of the treaty of 1832, have not been received, although called for; but a measure equally, if not more, effective, is in a course of execution. It will be recollected that, from the reports of Colonel Benjamin Reynolds, the Chickasaw agent, prior to June, 1838, it was believed that reservations had been allotted to all those entitled to land. Afterward, however, the agent named, and his successor, Colonel Upshaw, reported that many claims had been preferred under the treaty provisions, the allotments for which frequently conflict, it has been stated at the land office, with sales made by the register at Pontotoc. The chiefs and commissioners, under the treaty of 1834, communicated their anxious desire, through the acting superintendent, to have the claims made since June, 1838, investigated in general council of the nation. They state their belief that, although some of them may be valid, there must be many which have no foundation, and are fraudulent. Lists were accordingly prepared and forwarded to the acting superintendent, a late report from whom states that the investigation will be had during the month of November, the result of which will be communicated to this office. It was my opinion that the report of the Chickasaw chiefs and commissioners, of the conclusion to which the tribe had come in council, should be final; but your predecessor thought it should be reviewed here, and such determinations made as the facts would justify. The whole Chickasaw cession, except the reservations, it is provided, shall be sold for the benefit of the nation; by so many tracts, then, as are declared to belong to individuals, will the general stock be reduced. It struck me there was, therefore, no risk of the chiefs and commissioners, or the tribe in council, reporting in favor of a claim not well founded. If there is no good ground for such an apprehension, especially when it is recollected that many of the leading men among these Indians are quite intelligent and capable of transacting business, much contention and delay in settling these reservation claims would be avoided, by regarding their decisions as conclusive.

The reservations which have been made under other treaties, and require the attention of the Department, have received it from time to time as they were presented, and prepared for consideration and decision.

While on this subject, I respectfully ask your attention, and through you that of Congress, to a measure that, I think, it concerns the public interests, should be adopted. It was suggested by me to the Secretary of War, in a special report of 22d April, 1840, and by him submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives; but, so far as I am informed, no legislation had in regard of it. The Indian Department must have houses for its agents to live in—for the blacksmiths, farmers, &c., it undertakes to support for various tribes; and school-houses, churches, &c., are

often built or paid for under treaty engagements. When the land on which they stand is ceded by the Indians, and they cease to possess it, there is no authority of which I am aware, to prevent the occupancy of these improvements by any of our citizens; it is United States property, upon which *now* any one may enter and acquire title, and upon which, for many years past, he might settle, with the assurance that his claim would be legalized. The cost of these buildings is always in a great measure lost to the United States. The War Department, or the Indian Office, may, to be sure, sell the house or building; that is, the materials of which it is composed, but without an inch of ground, and of course they bring a mere trifle. The remedy I propose is this: the passage of a law authorizing the Indian Office, or the War Department, to sell an eighth, a quarter, or a half section of land, according to the extent and value of the improvement with it. A sale could be effected before the Indians were removed, or the occupants under the Government left it, and the Treasury be generally reimbursed to some reasonable extent. A public sale by auction, after the settler is once in possession, experience abundantly proves would not be available. By a law of 3d March, 1819, the Secretary of War is authorized, "under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be sold such military sites belonging to the United States, as may have been found to become useless for military purposes." The Secretary of War is further authorized by said law, on the payment of the consideration money agreed upon into the Treasury, to transfer the title in fee simple. The same authority to sell a proper proportion of land with improvements made and existing on lands ceded by Indian tribes, would remedy the evil.

The Seminoles who have been removed, according to a previous statement, 614 in number, are upon subsistence, according to the treaty of Payne's Landing, and will so continue for one year from the date of their respective arrivals, at a cost to the United States of thirteen cents per ration, or so much per day for each Indian.

While at St. Louis I learned, by communications from the superintendent of Indian affairs in Iowa, and the late sub-agent at Council Bluffs, that there was good ground to apprehend that that part of the united band of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatomes, on the east bank of the Missouri, were endeavoring to enlist "the different tribes of Indians on the Mississippi, and also several tribes on the south of the Missouri river," in a war party against the Sioux, in retaliation for injuries alleged to be received at their hands. Although whatever was deemed proper had been done by those officers who had received the earliest information, and I had reason to believe, from conversations with the agents who met me at St. Louis, that there was no probable immediate danger of an outbreak, I still thought it my duty to take the additional measures that seemed to be judicious to guard against such an occurrence. The several agents, whose charge was liable to be seduced, were addressed on the subject; one of these communications is annexed (10). I am happy to add an extract from a communication of the agent of the Sioux to his immediate superintendent, dated 27th September last, which (11) shows that the Sioux were disposed to be peaceable for the future.

Subjoined you have tabular statements showing the amount of appropriations for the service of the Indian Department, drawn between the 1st day of October, 1840, and the 4th of March last—the sums drawn out of the same fund between the 4th of March and the 1st October last, and between this day and the 6th of November instant, respectively, and the amount ap-

appropriated for the service of 1841, with the sums drawn thereout between the 4th of March and 1st October, and subsequently to the 6th November, and of the balance thereof in the Treasury on the two last days severally (12, 13, and 14).

I send likewise, by your instruction, a statement (15) of the funds in the hands of Daniel Kurtz, Esq., disbursing agent of the Indian Department, certified by that gentleman, setting forth where the moneys are deposited and kept. There appears to me to have been, and as there probably still is, a misapprehension on the subject of this agency, as well as in regard of the expenditure of one appropriation to effect the ends of another, I ask leave to submit a few explanatory observations respecting each. The disbursing office has long existed under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, whose agent the disbursing officer is. I found the present incumbent in the discharge of the most onerous and responsible duties of his agency when I became Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he has since performed to the entire satisfaction of your predecessors, as I have always understood, and without any compensation whatever. The office was deemed to be necessary to the proper conduct of the affairs of the department. Officers often discharge, *in part*, the duties imposed on them when they are transferred, removed, or resign. Moneys have been placed in their hands, which are, of course, drawn from the Treasury for that purpose, and, when their accounts so far as they have acted are settled, a balance will remain with them that is necessary for the purpose for which it was originally intended, but which, if returned into the Treasury, might go into the surplus fund, nor, according to my apprehension, would it be so paid until ascertained on final settlement. This would occasion great delay, and often defeat the end in view. By the payment of admitted balances to the disbursing agent all this is avoided. Interest is also payable on the various investments made on Indian account, which must be safely kept until they are paid over, or reinvested, as duty may require. Some agency in this particular, or other safe disposition of the funds referred to, is required. The money cannot be drawn from its depositories except on the check of the agent, countersigned by the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and this mode of drafting upon it was, I am informed, suggested by the present agent. There would, therefore, seem to be as much security thrown round the fund as such an agency is capable of. If you should think, however, that a change would be judicious, it rests with you, as the head of the War Department, to order it. The matter is entirely within your discretion, the agent acting for you, and not being strictly or legally subject to my control in the performance of this service, although it would be my duty, and as such would be rigidly attended to, to inform you if I saw anything wrong, or had the slightest reason to think that the agency was not conducted with the utmost integrity.

With a view, as I believe, to prevent the accumulation of funds in the hands of public agents and officers, it was deemed advisable, as long ago as 1809, to authorize them, when they had money in their hands which had been appropriated for one purpose, for which it was not immediately wanted, to apply it to any other more pressing object, for which an appropriation had also been made, to the extent of the latter, which should make good the fund thus substituted for it. This was effected up to 1822, I am informed, by stating the fact upon the face of the account of the disbursing agent or officer when it came to be settled, and the requisite entry was made on the Treasury books. In the year last named, the plan of counter-requisitions was devised

by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been acted on from that day, and, I presume, will continue to be, as to Indian accounts, for disbursements prior to July last. Their operation went to give a more formal and regular character to reimbursements. On the 17th March, 1838, the Secretary of War approved, for this branch of the service, the course so long pursued. The system in its origin and progress, had the sanction of the very able gentlemen at the head of the Treasury Department in 1809 and 1822, and of the no less distinguished Secretary of War in March, 1838. It is not confined, according to my information, to this office, but prevailed in the other branches of your department, where it still prevails, as well as in the Navy Department, and, perhaps, elsewhere. The purpose of those who adopted and persevered in it during thirty-two years, was as pure and patriotic as I believe the practice to have been under it; for, at no time, in my opinion, was it contemplated by any one that appropriated money should be applied to an object for which there was no appropriation, or beyond the actual appropriation—nor do I recollect any instance of such misapplication, though from misconstruction of a law, or from misapprehension of its meaning or extent, it is possible this may have happened. I speak of course of those who have expended the public money for public purposes, and do not refer to such as, forgetful of their duty and themselves, have given to private use what belonged to their country. Of the latter, there are lamentably too many instances. The system was abolished in the Indian Department, by an order of your predecessor, on the 8th day of July last—which you may, perhaps, think requires some modification. This rescission, *in its principle*, had my concurrence—not because the old system was unconstitutional, but because its tendency was to protract the settlement of accounts, and to mingle and confound things that should be kept separate, and are best exhibited in the simplest form. It has not only the high authority already mentioned in its favor, but many public men, whose opinions I greatly respect, now think it a most judicious measure, well calculated to advance and protect the public interests; from them I have been constrained to differ, and have always differed since I knew anything of the subject. This view has been repeatedly presented to your predecessors, and in the first annual report that I had the honor to submit in November, 1838, the opinion is expressed—that money should only be called for at the Treasury “on special requisitions, at the time and for the precise object that requires the expenditure.” The question is one of expediency only. Whether the order of 8th July can be advantageously altered, will be for you to decide. Experience will test its soundness; determine the necessity of future changes; inform us, if they are required, what they ought to be; and, perhaps, show the propriety of recurring to the course lately repudiated.

The issue of the system of 1809, has been the protraction of the settlement of accounts. The result has been thus produced. Even when one fund has been used to effect the purposes of another, the latter still remaining in the Treasury, although the reimbursement of the expended fund can be made by counter-requisition, the investigation necessary to ascertain the proper head of appropriation on which to issue it, involves increase of labor and time—and necessarily contributes to produce the delay complained of. There is, however, a more formidable difficulty: suppose there are three distinct appropriations, that I will designate as A, B, and C, and that the fund of A is used for the purposes of B, and that of B for the objects of C. A should be reimbursed by B, but the appropriation is exhausted, and there is nothing

for which a counter-requisition can issue. He who disburses the money will appear to be the debtor of A and the creditor of B; which, as far as mere form goes, is true, but has no reality, for the agent or officer has faithfully disbursed public money for public objects. The accounting officer, however, cannot close his account, because a counter-requisition on B, to be placed to his credit against his liability to A, cannot be drawn. A remedy is required—what shall it be?

The same obstructions and difficulties existed in 1829. A law was passed on the 27th January, 1831, providing for the evil, by authorizing the President to do what was deemed to be necessary on the occasion. An act conferring similar powers, as to all accounts which may require their exercise of a prior date, would enable the proper officers to close them. This done under the transfer power, it will be seen at once whether any deficit exists. There ought to be none, except where money appropriated has gone to the surplus fund, or there have been actual defalcations.

The law of 1831 appropriated \$61,000 to meet balances on accounts presented and settled by the proper accounting officers. But it will be in season to ask for such appropriation when the deficit is ascertained—which cannot be reached until actual settlements have taken place. I respectfully recommend the passage of a bill conferring the powers contained in the 2d section of said law.

A tabular exhibit of the investments made and held for the benefit of Indian tribes is submitted, together with a statement of the appropriations made by Congress annually, in lieu of interest, where it has not been thought advisable to invest the principal according to treaty stipulations (16 and 17). This system of putting money to interest for Indian use, in either of the shapes above mentioned, is a wise and beneficial one for them; they have no forecast, and the principal if paid them would be wasted and lost—whereas, its annual yield will be a continued supply that ought to be productive of many benefits. I think the plan, adopted since 1837, of appropriating the interest more judicious and safer than investment. In case of a failure to pay the interest, or a depreciation of the stock, when necessary to convert it into money, although the United States would not be legally bound to make good the loss, yet there are moral considerations that would impel them to do it. The appropriations, although more expensive to us, are certain and safe and in the end may be more economical.

The various annuities due by us, and treaty stipulations that bind us to furnish supplies, &c., to Indian tribes, have received proper attention, and either have been paid and performed, or are in a course of payment and performance. The recipients of money are rarely more than conduit pipes to convey it into the pockets of their traders. The existing system is founded on the intercourse laws, which prescribe the mode of granting and revoking licenses—the provision respecting it being substantially the same in the law of 1802 as in that of 1834. It is difficult to determine what is the best mode of supplying the Indians with such goods as their situations and necessities require, and there is great diversity of opinion on the subject. One thing is certain, that the annuities are absorbed always in large proportion, generally entirely; and that, in addition, the tribes or their members become, in shorter or longer periods, according to their supposed means of ultimate payment, deeply indebted to the traders. Some of these individuals deal fairly with them, that is, they furnish them with useful and good articles, while others, there is just reason to believe, though it is impossible

usually to establish it by direct evidence, sell them such articles as are very costly, but calculated to captivate their fondness for show, when more substantial and stouter, but less extravagant goods, would better bear exposure and the careless use of them to which they are subjected; and not unfrequently they receive what is useless and, sometimes, injurious. Besides, they buy what they do not want, and trade the purchases off for whiskey—by which the vice of intemperance is greatly encouraged and extended, so as to reach nearly every member of some tribes. With the above difference, which will always be found under the system, they all charge very high prices. They get the proceeds of the Indian hunts, and the greater part, if not all, of the annuities; but these means pay only a portion of the credits given; the uncertain receipt of the balance, dependant on the formation of a treaty with the particular tribe, for it seems what Indians do not pay within a year they do not regard themselves as owing, induces the exaction of exorbitant prices, that the actual receipts may cover losses. The consequence is, that the few Indians who pay in full are exposed to extravagant charges, and that a large debt is soon run up against the band, which, when a treaty is made, assumes or insists on the United States furnishing a fund to pay the individual debts. The Indians do not suffer alone in this; for the sum allotted to relieve them from their liabilities is, doubtless, an addition to what they would be otherwise willing to receive for a cession of their lands. In this way the Treasury of the United States has been heavily taxed, since the payment of Indian debts has become a feature in our treaties with them. I would strongly recommend that no such provision be made in future negotiations—we will so remove the temptation to sell them more goods than they can pay for in the current year, and prevent the purchase of what they ought to do without. The fact that these full supplies are one of the great obstacles to a change of Indian life, and a recourse to pastoral or agricultural pursuits, recommends their curtailment to favorable consideration.

I do not well see how the evil above referred to can be fully corrected, except by a change of system. The enormous prices put upon the goods sold them—and they will buy anything, and at any price, if a credit is obtained—the purchase of unnecessary articles, and the exchange of whatever they possess, useful or fanciful, for ardent spirits—the influence acquired by the traders in the conduct of their traffic with them, often exercised to thwart the views and policy of the Government—and every evil incident to the trade, which may be laid at the door of particular persons engaged in it, will be found to attend the traffic in whose hands soever it may be. The factory system is *in principle*, it strikes me, the true plan of supplying the wants of the Indians. I do not mean *the* factory system as it was used or, it seems to have been thought, abused, between 1816 and 1822, but *a* factory system properly arranged and guarded. It is evident that the idea was a favorite one through a series of years commencing with April, 1802, when the law of 1796, authorizing the establishment of trading-houses under United States officers, was revived and renewed till April, 1806. The plan was then remodelled, continued in 1809, and modified by a new law in 1811, to be of force until 1st April, 1814. The war interfered with its execution; but immediately after the peace, viz., on 3d March, 1815, the law of 1811 was revived, and continued in 1817, 1818, 1819 (with modifications in the two last years), 1820, and 1821. It ceased to exist on the 23d June, 1822. It was objected to as liable to abuse, and having resulted in loss to the Treasury. The former reason may be urged against almost any line of policy

you can adopt. It should not exist. The most vigilant attention and unbending integrity of those who direct its execution, together with the same qualities in those who execute in person a given system, will alone protect the public and the Indians from wrong; and I trust we are not so far in the sere leaf, that officers are not now in place, and cannot be hereafter found, who deserve entire confidence. As to the loss that was incurred, I fancy you would find it very much inferior to the burdens that have been thrown on the public by the trade-system, if you could trace the payments that have been made for Indian debts, and which I regard as so much added to what would have been the consideration of cessions made if there was no indebtedness.

If the suggestion should meet with favor, it would, in my judgment, be necessary to proceed with great caution—beginning on a small scale, and extending the supply of goods by Government, as the Indians would become accustomed to the change, which should be worked gradually. I do not, on reflection, see any reason for an alteration of the views expressed on this subject in the last annual report, to which I respectfully refer.

The statement herewith submitted (18) will show the condition of the Indian schools, so far as reports have been received from those in charge of them (numbered from 19 to 30, inclusive). It will be perceived that returns have not reached the Department in many instances, but there are probably good reasons for this, as we know that the superintendent of Wisconsin was absent on duty with which he was charged by the Government. There has been no superintendent at St. Louis during the summer, the nomination of the gentleman who is the present incumbent having been confirmed shortly before Congress adjourned; and some of the schools are in remote and very isolated positions, without post offices near them, subject to all the accidents of private conveyance, if it offers, and afterward to the irregularities and chances that may befall the mail on the frontiers and on long routes. Judging from a comparison of the returns received with those of last year, I have no reason to believe that there is any very great change, though I have observed with pleasure that there is a slight increase of pupils in several instances. The strongest, and at the same time for that reason the most gratifying exemplification of this remark, is the manual-labor school established by the Methodist Episcopal church in the Fort Leavenworth agency. This institution is on a large scale. The religious society has contributed freely of its means, and the department has been as liberal in aiding to build it up, as a just regard to the claims of kindred establishments would allow. I think the assistance exceedingly well bestowed. The plan adopted is the only one that ever will succeed, according to my judgment; combining instruction in letters with housewifery, labor on the farm, and a knowledge of the mechanic arts. Without a proper appreciation of domestic comforts and enjoyments, all you can teach them in and from books will be utterly valueless, for the knowledge will not be used, and will soon escape them. I cannot too much commend the efforts made by the active zeal of the founders of this school, whose success there is good ground for hoping will be commensurate with their exertions. A year ago the school contained some fifty scholars; now they report 78; of whom 53 are boys and 25 girls. In this proportion of males and females is to be found the only matter of regret. The conviction is settled that the civilization of these unfortunate wards of the Government will be effected through the instrumentality of their educated women, much more than by their taught men. In this opinion those who conduct the school

concur, and do not what they would, but what they can. Time will, I trust, set this right.

A school or schools of the same description in the south will afford all the facilities that can operate effectively at present. If the northern Indian territory shall be established, a plan of education on a broad foundation should be a part of the system that will be devised for it; but that must wait events. The present unsettled condition of the tribes that will people it forbids any effort until they are permanently located beyond the primary schools, which are now established wherever they are likely to be useful, or tribes will consent to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them. These neighborhood schools are the main reliance for whatever letters may teach, and must be carefully encouraged and cherished. If book-teaching was all their condition called for or we ought to extend to them, primary schools would meet the demand; but they must learn to farm and to make articles of comfort and necessity, before they can appreciate or beneficially apply the knowledge that a school-house furnishes; and hence the manual labor school of the Methodist society, and the projected one of the Choctaws, are so highly prized. They will furnish exemplars of all the advantages we wish to confer upon the Indians; and the improved condition of those who shall be so fortunate as to have profited by them will, it is hoped, induce others to follow their example.

In the south the tribes generally are much further advanced, and among them are many well-educated and highly respectable men. The Cherokees, ahead of any other band, have a large fund for education purposes, which is, however, payable to such person or persons as the Cherokee Nation shall authorize or appoint to receive the same, and applicable, annually, "by the council of the nation for the support of common schools, and such a literary institution of a high order as may be established in the Indian country." The Choctaws are rich in the means of improving their children, which have been chiefly spent at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky: that institution will soon cease to exist, according to the anticipation expressed in my report of 1840, and the proposition of the proprietor of the 12th of January in the same year; and, when the necessary preparations are made, the money will be devoted to the support of one or more academies, or schools of the better class, in their own country. Late information received from this tribe conveys the agreeable information that the Choctaw Nation, with whom are united in this project the Chickasaws, are determined to institute a school for males, and one separate and distinct from it for females, conforming to a system of instruction communicated by this office, in a letter of the 11th of July, 1840, to the acting superintendent, entertaining, however, a different opinion in relation to the site. The communication referred to was in the appendix to last November's report, but as it is about to become the basis of institutions that will, I hope, be extensively useful, and for all times too, a copy is again submitted (31). This is the proper place to annex statements, showing the amount and application of funds provided by treaties for educating Indians (exclusive of investments, which are elsewhere exhibited), and the condition of the civilization fund (32 and 33).

It is with great pleasure I refer to the promising condition of the tribes in the southwest. The Cherokees, it is well known, have an organized government, with a written constitution, and laws for the punishment of crimes, enforcement of contracts, and settlement of decedents' estates, with the provisions that they have deemed suitable to their condition and cir-

cumstances ; which seem to me to be well calculated for the protection of individual rights, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging. The Choctaws have followed in their wake, as had been understood, for a considerable time ; but I received, a few days ago, a printed copy of the constitution and laws they have adopted for their government. The Chickasaws, who are kindred to, intermarried with, and speak the same language as the Choctaws, or one slightly varying, entered, in October last, for the first time, into the national council under the convention of 1837. The region these two tribes occupy produces cotton ; of which, it is supposed they will have 1,000 bales for exportation this year. They have 7 cotton-gins, grist and saw mills, &c., and promise soon, as well as the Cherokees, to be distinguishable from our citizens only by their color. The examples they set are worthy of imitation ; and it is hoped that red men elsewhere, looking at the conduct, and lives, and government of these, their brethren, will not fail to profit by the models, so deserving of all commendation, that are before them.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws are immediately opposite to Texas, and are much annoyed by straggling Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, &c., who settle down on their land, and are guilty of depredations on their property. These vagrants associate themselves, it has been represented, with the wild Camanches. The Texans frequently attack the Indians about the border, who fly across the line for protection, and are troublesome to those among whom they come. For these reasons, the Indian owners of the district have not made as extensive settlements in the west as they would otherwise have done. Two companies of dragoons were on the Blue and Wachita rivers last summer, and removed a number of these stragglers, who are returning since the troops retired. The Blue and Wachita rivers are on the line of the outlet for these tribes, and to prevent the difficulties which might arise out of the forcible removal by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of trespassers, and the collisions incident thereto, as well as the dissatisfaction that may grow up between us and Texas out of the same causes, it has for some time been thought to be advisable to establish a small military post at or near the mouth of the False Wachita.

Subjoined (34 to 46 inclusive) are the reports which have been received from the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents ; of which, so much as did not seem to be of general interest is omitted. These annual communications set forth the condition of the various tribes, and afford the most authentic and most detailed information we have in relation to them.

The great curse of the Indians is intemperance. The intercourse law has very strong provisions against the introduction of ardent spirits among them. Several of the States and Territories have made laws in aid of those of the United States ; and some of the Indian tribes have also done themselves great credit by imposing severe penalties on the vending of whiskey within their borders. The last is probably the most effective remedy for a great evil. If the Indians turn their attention earnestly to this subject, they can effect more prevention than the United States and the States or Territories combined. They can enforce obedience by their own people to their own laws. They will cease to buy ; or if some will purchase, an Indian will be a witness against his fellow-Indian or a white man, who violates the law, unless they adopt the summary proceeding of destroying the spirits, which the Choctaw law directs and authorizes. The Indian must be a party, and he will be restrained by his own laws : ours he cares

nothing for, if he can elude them; nor for those of a State or Territory. The execution of United States laws, made to prevent the sale of whiskey, is excessively difficult. The population is sparse along the frontier lines, and many of those engaged in this detestable traffic form a part of it, are banded together, and would unite in desperate measures for common protection. Discovery is easily escaped; and, if made, is frequently not disclosed by timid, or *very prudent* men, from an apprehension of the consequences. The same remarks apply to the enforcement of State or territorial laws.

If the supply of goods is made by the United States, it will be necessarily restricted; and the means of acquiring this destructive article by barter, or exchange, will be, in a measure, cut off. If, as has formerly been suggested, the possession of ardent spirit, with an intention of selling it to Indians, should be made, by law, to subject the holder to all the penalties of introducing it into the Indian country, or selling it there; and if, in addition, the tribes would themselves make effective laws against its sale in their respective districts, they would go far to prevent the misery that avarice and unprincipled men now inflict upon misguided and deluded savages. Whatever we can do to save them from self-immolation we are bound to do; but, after all, the great security against this, as against every other vice, is education and civilization; for men have, in all ages, cast off the grosser vices, particularly, in the proportion in which they have advanced as social and intellectual beings.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Emigration and subsistence of Indians.

1. Statement showing the number of the various Indian tribes, indigenous to the United States; the number removed and to be removed; the number now under subsistence west, with the daily cost of subsisting them.

New negotiations.

2. Letter of appointment of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes.
3. Minutes of the several councils held with the Indians.
4. Report of commissioners to War Department.
5. Letter from H. R. Schoolcraft, late acting superintendent of Indian affairs at Detroit, respecting the reserve of 3,000 acres, belonging to Saganaw Indians.
6. Commissioner of Indian Affairs's reply thereto.
7. Mr. Schoolcraft's answer to the latter.
8. Instructions to Robert Stuart, Esq., to procure a relinquishment of the title to said reserve.
9. His report, and the agreement entered into with the Indians, ceding the reserve.

Indian disturbances.

10. Letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated at St. Louis, to Major R. W. Cummins, respecting the alleged contemplated hostile movement of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, and other tribes, against the Sioux of the Mississippi.
11. Extract of a communication from A. I. Bruce, Indian agent at St. Peter's, showing the desire of the Sioux to be at peace, &c.

Fiscal statement.

12. Statement showing the amount drawn from the Treasury, between the 1st October, 1840, and 4th March, 1841, on account of appropriations prior to 1841.
13. Statement of the amount drawn between the 4th March and the 1st October, 1841.
14. Statement showing the amount appropriated for the Indian service for the year 1841; the sums thereon between the 4th March and 3th September; and those subsequently to the 6th November instant; and the balances remaining undrawn on those dates, respectively.

15. Statement showing the amount of funds in the hands of D. Kurtz, Esq., disbursing agent of the Indian Department, at the seat of Government, setting forth where the moneys are deposited and kept.
16. Statement of the amount of investments in stocks on Indian account.
17. Statement of the amount appropriated by Congress to cover the interest due, annually, to certain Indian tribes, in lieu of investing the sum provided by treaty in stocks.

Education and schools.

18. Statement of the number and condition of Indian schools.
19. Extract from report of R. Stuart, acting superintendent, &c., within Michigan superintendency, with sub-reports.
20. Report of mission school at Sault St. Marie.
21. Report of mission school at Little Rapids, Michigan.
22. Report (extract) of D. P. Bushnell, with sub-reports.
23. Report of mission school within the St. Peter's agency.
24. Report of the mission school at Pokegoma, within the same agency.
25. Report of the mission school at Lac qui Parlé.
26. Report of William Armstrong, with sub-reports.
27. Report (extract) of R. A. Calloway.
28. Report (extract) of John B. Luce.
29. Report (extract) of A. M. M. Upshaw.
30. Report (extract) of James Logan.
31. Instructions for the establishment of a manual labor school at Fort Coffee, west of Arkansas.
32. Statement of the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaty for education purposes.
33. Statement of the condition of the fund for the civilization of Indians.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and description of the Indian country.

34. Report of Major William Armstrong, acting superintendent, Western Territory.
35. Report of Col. A. M. M. Upshaw, agent for Chickasaws.
36. Report of Col. James Logan, agent for Creeks.
37. Report of R. A. Calloway, sub-agent for Osages.
38. Report of John B. Luce, sub-agent for Senecas and others.
39. Report of Robert Stuart, acting superintendent, &c., in Michigan.
40. Report of John Hulbert, acting sub-agent for Chippewas of Saganaw.
41. Report of John Beach, agent for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
42. Report of D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent for Chippewas of Mississippi.
43. Report of A. J. Bruce, agent for Sioux of Mississippi.
44. Report of D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis.
45. Report of S. Cooper, sub-agent at Council Bluffs.
46. Report of A. Hamilton, sub-agent for Miamies.

APPENDIX.

1.

Statement showing the number of each tribe of Indians indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi river; the tribes and number of each whose removal to the west of that river is completed; the number of each removed not yet completed; the number of each remaining east at the date of the last annual report; the number since removed, and to be removed; the number now under subsistence west, and the daily expense of subsisting them.

Names of tribes.	Number of each tribe indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi.	Number of each tribe whose removal to the west is completed.	Number of each removed not yet completed.	Number of each remaining east at the date of the last annual report.	Number since removed.	Number of each remaining east.	Number of each now under subsistence west.	Daily expense of subsisting them.
Sioux - - - -	21,600							
Quapaws - - - -	476							
Iowas - - - -	1,500							
Kickapoos - - - -		588						
Sacs - - - -	4,800							
Delawares - - - -		826						
Foxes - - - -	1,600							
Shawnees - - - -		1,272						
Sacs of the Missouri - - - -	500							
Weas - - - -		225						
Osages - - - -	5,120							
Piankeshaws - - - -		162						
Kanzas - - - -	1,606							
Peorias and Kaskaskias - - - -		132						
Omahas - - - -	1,600							
Senecas from Sandusky - - - -		251						
Ottoes and Missouriias - - - -	1,000							
Senecas and Shawnees - - - -		211						
Pawnees - - - -	12,500							
Winnebagoes - - - -		4,500						
Camanches - - - -	19,200							
Kioways - - - -	1,800							
Chippewas, Ottowas and Pottawatomies, and Pottawatomies of Indiana - - - -	-	-	5,297	2,087				
Mandans - - - -	*							
Choctaws - - - -	-	-	15,177	3,323				
Creeks - - - -	-	-	24,594	744				
Minatarees - - - -	2,000							
Florida Indians - - - -	-	-	3,190	575	†623	-	614	\$79 82
Pagans - - - -	30,000							
Cherokees - - - -	-	-	25,911	1,000				
Assinaboins - - - -	15,000							
Swan creek and Black river Chippewas - - - -	-	-	62	68				

*Destroyed by the smallpox in 1837. The few left no longer exist as a tribe, but have become members of other bands.

Nine died on the journey.

1—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Number of each tribe indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi.	Number of each tribe whose removal to the west is completed.	Number of each removed not yet completed.	Number of each remaining east at the date of the last annual report.	Number since removed.	Number of each remaining east.	Number of each now under subsistence west.	Daily expense of subsisting them.
Appachees - - -	20,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottowas of Maumee - -	-	-	482	92	-	-	-	-
Crees - - - - -	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottowas and Chippewas	-	-	-	5,026	-	-	-	-
Arrapahas - - - -	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York Indians - -	-	-	-	4,176	-	-	-	-
Gros Ventres - - - -	16,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickasaws - - - -	-	-	4,600	400	-	-	-	-
Eutaws - - - - -	19,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockbridges and Munsees, and Delawares and Munsees	-	-	18	14	-	-	-	-
Crows - - - - -	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyandots of Ohio - -	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-
Poncas - - - - -	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miamies - - - - -	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Arickarees - - - - -	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menomonies - - - -	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Cheyenes - - - - -	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottowas and Chippewas of the lakes - - - - -	-	-	-	2,564	-	-	-	-
Blackfeet - - - - -	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caddoes - - - - -	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	228,632	8,167	79,448	25,758	623	-	614	\$79 82

2.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *September 1, 1841.*

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approbation of the President, to negotiate treaties with the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, on the Des Moines, and with the band of Winnebago Indians, or either of them. You, or any two of you, are empowered to exercise the authority conferred. The wishes of the Department will be communicated in detail by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Very, &c.

JOHN BELL,
*Secretary of War.*His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,
*Governor of Iowa.*His Excellency JAMES D. DOTY,
*Governor of Wisconsin.*T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Minutes of a treaty held at the Sac and Fox Indian agency, in the Territory of Iowa, on the 15th day of October, 1841, by and between Hon. John Chambers, Hon. T. Hartley Crawford, and Hon. James Duane Doty, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, braves, warriors, and head-men of the confederated tribe of Sac and Fox Indians.

The council having met at 11 o'clock, A. M., Governor CHAMBERS addressed the assembled chiefs, braves, and head-men as follows :

My friends: We are now about to enter upon a subject of vast importance to you, and one of deep interest to the Government of the United States. Your great father, the President, has sent us here to act the part of friends toward you, and we wish you to act as such toward us. We want your own honest and candid opinions upon the subject we are about to submit to you, and not the opinion of your traders and those who have claims against you. We want, I say, your own opinions, for we believe you are capable of forming correct ones, and honest enough to express them. Your friend from Washington, who has been sent here by your great father, the President, will explain to you what the President wants. We come as friends from your great friend the President, and we wish to act toward you in pure friendship. We do not wish to entrap or overreach you, but to act honorably and fairly toward you, and we wish and believe you will act so toward us.

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD.—My friends and brothers: Your great father, the President of the United States, has sent me, in conjunction with my powerful friend on my left, and my friend, the Governor of Wisconsin, on my right, to tell you what he wants. I am extremely happy to see you once more, friendly and united, and I sincerely hope you will remain like the iron on a wheel, no part of which can move without the whole. You are yet a handsome and powerful people, but you must know that you will become weak if you do not cultivate peace and friendship among yourselves, and cease to follow the advice and practice of those whose design is to destroy you. What is better than anything else, you are honest still, but will not remain so if you obey the counsel of those whose endeavor it is to corrupt you. The times past have satisfied your great father that there is no safety for you unless you are removed beyond the reach of white men, where they can have nothing to do with your funds, or anything that concerns you. We wish to purchase the lands you now occupy and claim, but not without your full and free consent. To get that assent freely, and without the control of anybody, we have sent away all white people from you, and from the council-house, and want you to be let alone, to get your opinions without the interference of white people. It is the opinion of the Sac and Fox nations we desire, and not the opinion of persons coming from a distance, who want your money, and care nothing about your condition or happiness.

Having these views for your advantage, we propose to you, in behalf of the President of the United States, to cede to the United States all that portion of land claimed by you and embraced within the present limits of the Territory of Iowa. For this we propose to give you one million of dollars and money enough to pay your debts. The country we wish you to remove to, should such cession be made, will be on the head waters of the Des Moines, and west of the Blue Earth river. To remove apprehension of hostilities from your red brothers in that section, we propose to establish and

man three forts there for your protection, to be established before your removal from your present villages. Out of the million of dollars we propose that you have farms and farmers, mills and millers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, school-houses, and a fine council-house. But, what will be of more value to you than all, we would propose to build a house for each family, each house to be worth not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and to fence and plough six acres of ground for each family. We propose to build for each of the chiefs a house worth not exceeding three hundred dollars, and fence and plough twelve acres of ground for each. We then intend you all to live in one village like brothers. This is the proposition we are authorized to make. If you will once try this mode of life you will never quit it. The white people have found it good. You will be happy with your wives and children, in fine, warm, and close houses. Your children will grow strong and be healthy, if kept from the weather and well fed, and you will all live long. But to make your children respected, they should be taught to read and write. To enable them to do so, we propose to place fifty thousand dollars at interest for the purposes of education. If you will live in houses, cultivate the land, and educate your children, you will be contented and happy. I have now told you the terms upon which we propose to treat. You will probably want time to reflect upon this subject. In making this proposition I have been honest and plain with you, and I expect the same from you. Any other course of conduct would be unworthy of you and unjust to the Government.

Gov. CHAMBERS.—My friends: You have listened to what your friend the chief from Washington has said. I approve of everything you have heard from him. I am sent here to remain as your superintendent. It is my duty to watch over you, and see that no injustice is done to you by any one, either by our traders or the Government. If the President should require me to do what was wrong toward you, I would spurn the direction. We have been directed by him to treat with you, and to make you proposals for the purchase of your lands. If I thought the proposals you have heard were unjust or dishonorable I would not sanction or advocate them. I may be mistaken as to what is for your interest, but you are capable and must judge for yourselves. I have fought the red men, and esteem them brave. Brave men are always honest, and I respect them for their bravery and honesty. You have now been two years without your money. You are surrounded by blood-suckers, who are constantly endeavoring to obtain all the money paid to you. All the money you yesterday received has already gone into their hands. You have paid them enough to supply all your wants for a year. Those of them who sell you whiskey are men who desire only your money, and would kill all your women and children to obtain it. They have no souls—they are men of bad hearts, and you should not permit them to exercise any influence over you whatever. I believe it to your interest to get out of their reach. Your great father proposes to give you such an opportunity—he proposes to you to go north. I know that in going north you will go toward your enemies, the Sioux and Winnebagoes; but the President authorizes us to propose to establish for you a line of forts for your protection, and to place sufficient troops there to prevent aggression upon you, and if they will not be peaceable to chastise them. Farther south a great many red men have been gathering for some years, and frequent difficulties have occurred among them. You would be much safer where we propose to send you. We propose to give you, as your friend from Washington has.

stated, one million of dollars, and money enough to pay your debts—to build you out of that one million of dollars comfortable houses and farms, mills, blacksmith-shops, school-houses, &c. Why is it the white people increase like the leaves on the trees, and the red men are constantly decreasing? Because the whites live in comfortable houses, are well fed and comfortably clothed. Your band only fifteen years ago numbered no less than sixteen hundred warriors, and now it numbers but twenty-three hundred persons, including men, women, and children. Another reason why the red man is continually decreasing is, that the evil spirit has been introduced among you in the shape of liquor, impregnated with pepper and tobacco and other poisonous ingredients. But few as you now are, there are young men among you who will yet live to see you a powerful and prosperous people, if you settle down and cultivate the earth as we propose to you. There is no reason why you should not increase as fast as any people on the earth if you live in comfortable houses, are well fed, and keep clear of the vultures who are about you. It will, indeed, be a happy day to me to hereafter go among you and find you a happy and strong people. These old men and myself must soon be gone: but if we are so disposed, we can do much good for those who shall come after us. In deciding upon the acceptance of our proposals, we wish you to use your own judgment, without the control of others. We have forbidden white men to have any intercourse with you during the progress of this treaty.

KEOKUCK, *Sac chief*.—All our chiefs and braves have heard what you have said to us, and understand your desire. We are glad you have told us to reflect upon it, and not decide immediately. Our chiefs, and then our braves, will have to council together, before we can give you an answer. We have to take more time among us, in matters of this kind, than the whites do. When the sun is half gone to-morrow, we will give our answer.

Saturday, 16th October, 1841, 12 o'clock, council met.

GOV. CHAMBERS said: We have come to hear what reply the chiefs and braves have to give to our proposals.

KEOKUCK, *Sac chief*.—We have come together without coming to any conclusion. Many of our people are not accustomed to business, and do not understand your propositions. We want them explained slowly and plainly. We do not know whether the houses are to be paid for from the thousand boxes, or to be paid besides. We wish this explained so there will be no misunderstanding. We hope we shall be excused for our not understanding, for our people are not much acquainted with business. After you will explain to us, we shall have a council among ourselves alone, and then explain and talk over the whole matter among ourselves. We wish a guard stationed around us, to prevent interference from the whites while in council.

Hon. Mr. Crawford repeated and explained the proposals made, as substantially stated in yesterday's proceedings. Whereupon, council adjourned till Sunday, 17th, at 10 o'clock.

Sunday, 17th October, 10 o'clock, council met.

KISH-KE-KOSH, *Fox brave and chief*.—Wish-e-co-mar-quet's band are going to give their opinions first, and then Keokuck's band.

WISH-E-CO-MAR-QUET, *Sac chief, called Hardfish*.—My braves and warriors who sit around me had a council yesterday. All our chiefs, braves, and warriors, had one council, and are all of one opinion. We have thought of our families and those who are to follow us; and my answer is

the answer of all. It is a great concern to us, and we hope the great Spirit and this earth will bear favorable witness to our answer. It is impossible for us to accept your proposals. We can not subsist in the country where you wish us to go. It is impossible for us to live there. In reflecting upon it, it seems like a dream to think of going and leaving our present homes; and we do not want to hear any new proposals.

POW-E-SICK, *Fox chief from Iowa river*.—You have heard, through Wish-e-co-mar-quet, the opinion of our whole nation. We have thought of the condition of our families, and what it will be where you wish us to live. We hold this country from our fathers; we have an hereditary right to it, and we think we have a right to judge whether we will sell it or not. According to our custom, our chiefs own all the trees and the earth, and they are used for the benefit of our people. We should give up a timber for a prairie country, if we went where you wish. I call the Great Spirit, earth, sky, and weather, to witness that we choose what is best for our people. After being a powerful people, we are now but the shade of one. We hope the Great Spirit will now pity and protect us.

PASH-I-PE-HO, *Sac brave*.—We yesterday listened to what was said to us from our great father at Washington. We have had a council together about it, and now come to give our answer. After thinking of our families, and those who are to come after us, we think we cannot accept your proposals. We have already given to Government all the land we owned on the other side of the Mississippi river, and all they own on this side. Our country is now small; and if we part with it we cannot live. We hope you will not be displeased with our refusal.

KISH-KE-KOSH, *Fox brave*.—You have heard the unanimous opinion of our nations. We do not wish to accept your proposals. This is the only country we have. It is small, and it is our only timber.

WISH-E-WAH-KA, *a Fox brave*.—You have already heard our opinion. We are all of the same mind. This is the only spot of timber we own, and it is small. The country you wish us to remove to is without timber, and very poor. We hope our great father will not insist upon our removal.

KEOKUCK, *chief of the Sac nation*.—Day before yesterday we did not understand the terms upon which you wish to buy our land. We have since then had a council, and have come to one mind. We have never heard so hard proposals; we never heard of so hard a proposal as you have made us. The country where you wish to send us we are acquainted with. It looks like a country of distress. It is the poorest, in every respect, I have ever seen. We own this land from our fathers; and we think we have a right to say whether we will sell or not. You have read and heard the traditions of our nation. We were once powerful; we conquered many other nations, and our fathers conquered this land. We now own it by possession, and have the same right to it that the white men have to the lands they occupy. We hope you will not think hard of our refusal to sell. We wish to act for the benefit of our children, and those who shall come after them; and we believe the Great Spirit will bless us for so doing. As to the proposal to build school-houses, &c., we have always been opposed to them, and will never consent to have them introduced into our nation. We do not wish any more proposals made to us.

WA-PEL-LO, *chief of the Foxes*.—You said you were sent by our great father to treat with us and buy our land. We have had a council, and are

of one opinion. You have learned that opinion from our chiefs and braves who have spoken. You told us to be candid, and we are. It is impossible for us to subsist where you wish us to go. We own this country by occupancy and inheritance. It is the only good country, and only one suitable for us to live in on this side the Mississippi river; and you must not think hard of us because we do not wish to sell it. We were once a powerful, but now a small nation. When the white people first crossed the big water and landed on this island, they were then small as we now are. I remember when Wisconsin was ours; and it now has our name: we sold it to you. Rock River and Rock island were once ours: we sold them to you. Dubuque was once ours: we sold that to you. And they are occupied by white men who live happy. Rock River was the only place where we lived happily: and we sold that to you. This is all the country we have left; and we are so few now we cannot conquer other countries. You now see me, and all my people. Have pity on us; we are but few, and are fast melting away. If other Indians had been treated as we have been, there would have been none left. This land is all we have; it is our only fortune. When it is gone, we shall have nothing left. The Great Spirit has been unkind to us, in not giving us the knowledge of white men, for we would then be on an equal footing; but we hope he will take pity on us.

APPANOSE, *a Sac chief*.—You have truly heard the opinion of our nation from our chiefs and braves. You may think we did not all understand your proposals, but we do. We have had a council upon them among ourselves, and concluded to refuse them. We speak for our whole nation. We were told at Washington that we would not be asked to sell any more of our land, and we did not expect to be asked to do so soon. We would be willing to sell some of our country, if we could subsist where you wish us to live. The country you offered us is the poorest I ever saw; no one can live there. Wish our great father at Washington to know the reason why we do not wish to sell.

Governor CHAMBERS.—My friends: we have heard your answer to the proposals the President directed us to make to you. We hope, and have reason to believe, you have been governed by your own judgment, and not by the advice of others. Your great father has no intention to drive or force you from your lands. I am sent here to remain and to watch over and attend to you; to see justice done, and I will not see wrong done to you while I can prevent it. I have been led to believe that the country we wish you to go to is different from the description you have given of it. Your friend, Governor Doty, has lately been over it, and says it is different. He says there is timber there. There must be some mistake. Now, I will tell you why your great father proposes to you to sell at this time. He knows, and I know, that white people have got near you; are selling you whiskey, and that we cannot prevent them from selling, or you from buying. Bad white people are thus encouraged to sell, and you are degraded by buying; and you will become more and more degraded until you become wholly extinct. Troops have been sent here, but on account of your proximity to the white settlements, improper intercourse with them cannot be prevented. I had learned, and reported to your great father, that you bought goods which you did not need, and immediately traded them away for whiskey. Your great father thought you wished to pay your debts. I have ascertained that \$300,000 will not pay them. This is

another reason why he thought you should sell. A few month ago you went to Montrose and bought fifteen thousand dollars of goods, none of which you wanted (save, perhaps, a few horses), and they are now all given to the winds. How will you pay the man of whom you procured them? The whole amount of your annuities for five years will not pay your debts to your traders. They will not trust you any more. They have sold to you, heretofore, expecting you would sell your lands, and that they would then be paid. You will get no more goods and credit. It was kindness, then, on the part of your great father which induced him to offer to buy your lands to furnish you with money, with which you could render yourselves, your wives and children, comfortable and happy. It is my business to superintend your affairs, and watch over your interests as well as the interests of the Government; and I want you to reflect upon the fact that in a few days all your money will be gone; you will be without credit; you may be unsuccessful in your hunts, and what will become of you? Even your whiskey-sellers will not sell to you that, without money or an exchange of your horses, guns, and blankets for it; many of you do not reflect upon this now, but you will before a year with sorrow.

These chiefs [Governor Doty and Mr. Crawford] are going away, I am to remain; and, it will be the first wish of my heart to do you all the good in my power, but I cannot render you much service unless you are more prudent. We shall not come to you any more to induce you to sell your lands, however great may be your sufferings. We shall let the matter rest until your misfortunes and sufferings will convince you that you have been guilty of an act of folly in refusing to sell your lands.

The Indians signifying no further disposition to treat, the council was indefinitely dissolved.

I hereby certify the foregoing to contain, substantially, true and correct minutes of the council, held, as above stated, by Hon. John Chambers, Hon. James D. Doty, and Hon. T. Hartley Crawford, with the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 15th day of October, 1841.

JAMES W. GRIMES,

Secretary of the Commissioners.

4.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
IOWA TERRITORY, *October 18, 1841.*

SIR: In pursuance of our appointment as commissioners to treat with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, two of the undersigned arrived at this place on Sunday, the 10th instant. Previous measures had been taken to ensure the presence of the Indians on Monday the 11th instant; but, as is not unfrequent, some of them had not observed the appointment. The next day, however, brought them together, and the question being put, how they wished the annuity of this year paid, they conferred, and with the best spirit, agreed unanimously, that the money should be paid to the heads of families, in proportion to their respective numbers. But to do full justice, they requested that a census should be taken of the nation. This measure, which might be necessary, and would be convenient and important in all our movements, was entered upon immediately, and completed on Thursday, showing an entire aggregate of twenty-three hundred souls.

The amicable settlement of their long-pending difficulties, and the merging of the two factions, that had arisen under the n, into one people, accompanied by the felicitations that were freely interchanged among themselves, was a most grateful spectacle. But to the Government of the United States it was of the utmost importance; for, the rival parties, under their respective chiefs, had indulged in bitter and hostile feelings, and if their separation had been allowed to continue, the causes of irritation and festering would have increased in strength, and open hostilities would probably have followed, calling for the public interference, at great expense and hazard to the peace and property of our citizens. A kinder spirit was engendered by a visit Governor Chambers made them in July last; which was, beyond doubt, the cause of the happy determination now made.

Governor Doty having arrived, and all the preliminary arrangements having been made, we appointed Friday (15th), at 10 o'clock, to meet the Indians in council, that we might make known to them the terms which, on behalf of the Government, we had to propose. The council was very full, every chief, all the head-men, braves, and warriors, being present. The terms, which our instructions authorized us to submit to their consideration, were then frankly and plainly placed before them, together with an exhortation, that they should consult together, apart from all white men, whom we had requested not to interfere with them, and give us a distinct and open answer. Saturday, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, was fixed for their response, but as it approached, we were informed, by message, that the tribe wished to meet us in council, to ascertain if they correctly understood us. The terms were again submitted and explained; and, on the 17th instant, they returned there, for unanimous and decided answer, that they would not sell their country, nor were they willing to go to the region we proposed to them. They added, emphatically and respectfully—not by one, but several chiefs—that they desired us to submit no other proposition to them for the purchase of their lands. We said that we had discharged our duty faithfully to them and our own Government, and had no authority to make them any other proposition; that whatever was to be said further on this subject, must proceed from them. They however declined to open the negotiation.

These Indians were in the worst possible condition for treating. Their means are full. In anticipation of this treaty, which it has been known for some time, it was the intention of the Government to hold with them, they have been supplied with every article their necessities required, or even their fancies longed for; horses, more than they can use, are in their possession, and whatever the cupidity of sellers could induce them to buy, has been furnished them, in expectation that a fund would be raised in the looked-for treaty to pay all their debts. Besides, owing to the difficulties before mentioned, the annuity of 1840 had been withheld, and was paid them at this council with that of 1841, giving them a double supply of cash. Thus enriched, they did not *feel*, and, therefore, could not see, that, unless their remaining debts (amounting to probably upward of \$300 000) were paid, their future credits would be cut off by the traders, and suffering was ahead. This, we believe, to have been a main obstacle in our way, and, with an apparently great aversion to the country proposed to them as their future home, to have defeated the treaty.

The minutes of the council held with the Sacs and Foxes, herewith submitted, will explain, in detail, our various proceedings in regard to the very

important duty confided to us, in the discharge of which we regret we have not been more successful.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servants,
JOHN CHAMBERS,
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
J. D. DOTY.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

5.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY, INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Detroit, January 23, 1841.

SIR: Application for information has been made at this office, by persons desirous of securing pre-emption, on the Saganaw reserve, of three thousand acres, situated at Big Lick, on the river Shiawassee in this State.

This reserve, I remark, was embraced in the articles of the original treaty made with the tribe at Washington on the 24th of May, 1836, which did not, however, receive the sanction of the Senate. But it constituted no part of the cession made by them, in the subsequent treaty of January 14, 1837.

The land is stated to be of excellent quality, lying within about three miles of "Byron," the former county-seat of Shiawassee county. Michigan, and the adjacent inhabitants, consequently, feel desirous that the Government should extinguish the Indian title.

I am not apprized of the present disposition of the Saganaws on this subject, but do not apprehend that there would be any repugnance at this time to part with it, on proper and reasonable terms.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Com. Indian Affairs, War Department, Washington.

6.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *April 9, 1841.*

SIR: Your communication of 23d January last, was received, on the subject of the Saganaw reserve of three thousand acres, situated at Big Lick, on the river Shiawassee, in Michigan.

This tract of land, you observe, was not included in the treaty of 14th January, 1837. It seems to me it was intended to be, if it was not. The treaty of 1819, reserves a tract of 10,000 acres on "the Shiawassee river, at a place called the Big Rock," and one other tract of 3,000 acres "on the Shiawassee river, Ketchewaudaugumick." By the treaty of 1837, a tract is ceded of 10 000 acres on the Shiawassee, at Ketchewaudaugumick or Big Lick. There is some evident confusion here, but the fact that the larger tract is situated at Big Rock, and the smaller one at the Big Lick (as the map of the State shows), proves that the latter was in the minds of the contracting parties. The right to live for five years on the reservations at the river Augrais and the Mushowisk or Rifle river, is strong evidence that the Indians thought they had sold all their lands. In the 6th original article they agree to move from Michigan, and their future residence is changed by the 2d article of the amended treaty of Flint River, made in December, 1837.

But what seems to put the understanding of the matter beyond doubt is the declaration—"Whereas, the said tribe have, by the treaty of the 14th January, 1837, ceded to the United States all their reserves of land, in the State of Michigan, on the principle of said reserves being sold," &c., contained in the supplemental articles of 7th February, 1839. Of what was meant there can be no question, I think, but still there may be no actual cession; before I come to any final conclusion (though I confess, at present, I do not see how even what I have stated can be regarded as a conveyance, clear as it is on the score of design), I will thank you as the negotiator of the treaty of 1837, to give your views and a statement briefly, of what circumstances attended the execution of it, in regard to the reservation in question.

When this shall be disposed of, the matter of pre-emption may be discussed, or perhaps it is as well to say at once that the 7th article, supplemental treaty, 1837, forbids all pre-emption rights on lands ceded by treaty of January, 1837. If the three thousand acres were ceded, there can be therefore no pre-emptions; if they were not granted there can be none until the Indian title shall be extinguished, and not even then, perhaps.

I send you a letter of 27th October, 1840, addressed to you from this office, and request a reply to its inquiries, with which I have not yet been favored.
Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

R. H. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Acting Supt. Indian Affairs, Detroit, Michigan.

7.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY, INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Detroit, April 17, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, respecting the Shiawassee reserve.

It is my impression that the Saganaws intended to cede all their reserves by the treaty of Detroit, of January 14, 1837, in the same manner and as completely as they had previously done by the treaty at Washington, of May 24, 1836, the latter of which did not receive the constitutional sanction of the Government. This is also the opinion of one of the interpreters who was present, and who has been consulted. The proposition to them was for all their reserves; and the chiefs' reply was an assent to sell all, under the conditions expressed in the treaty. The inferences to this effect, drawn by you from a consideration of the phraseology of the treaty, compared with its supplements, are therefore well grounded.

In searching for the cause of the omission of the three-thousand-acre tract, in the section actually ceding the reserves, I am under the impression that it must have arisen from mere oversight in the clerk who was employed to copy the treaty, which was not detected in the comparison of the original with the duplicate transcripts. This comparison, I observe, in justice to myself, was committed to others, under the actual circumstances of adjusting the half-breed and debt claims, to which my attention was called at the time, in a very crowded and mixed assembly. This inference of the cause of the omission is sustained by comparing the original of the first article with the retained duplicate, as signed, now before me. The phrase "Kitchewaungumick, or Big Lick," is a description of the locality of the three-thousand-acre tract, and not of the ten-thousand-acre tract; the latter of which lies at "Big Rock,"

and not at "Big Lick," on the Shiawasse river. Evidence is thus afforded of the accidental transposition of the terms, and appears to explain the error of the clerk, who, it is found, has left out the following words in the ten-thousand-acre clause, of the original of the first article now before me, after Shiawassee river, namely—"at a place called 'Big Rock,'" together with the whole of the three-thousand-acre clause, in the same article, to "at Ketchewaungumick, or Big Lick;" thus blending the two clauses.

It is my impression that the error could best be set right by explaining it to the Indians, and of obtaining their signatures to the actual cession of this tract on the original terms, to which they could not object.

Very respectfully, sir, &c.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, &c.

8

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 7, 1841.

SIR: I have received a letter from your predecessor, under date of 17th April last, in answer to a communication from this office, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, expressing the opinion that it was the intention of the Saganaw Indians to cede all their reserves by the treaty of 1837, in the same manner as they had previously done in that of 1836, which was not ratified.

Mr. Schoolcraft further expresses the opinion, that the omission of the three-thousand-acre tract, in the section of the treaty ceding the reserves, must have been an oversight in the clerk who copied the treaty.

I have, therefore, to request that you will, on the first convenient occasion, when it can be done without expense, make known these views to the Indians, and get from them an explanatory paper, which will put to rest the difficulty which seems at present to exist.

The files and records of the late superintendent will furnish you with all the correspondence and information on the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent, &c., Detroit.

9.

DETROIT, November 4, 1841.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to enclose supplement to the Saganaw treaty of 14th January, 1837, rectifying the mistake relative to the reservations, which I hope will be found satisfactory. When Mr. Hulbert presented the subject, he was met with accusations of non-fulfilment of treaty-stipulations by the Government, particularly as relates to physicians and tobacco.

As the tobacco of 1840 and 1841 had been contracted for by me, under

the belief that they were to have the \$200 worth per annum, until 1843, Mr. Hulbert thought it not best to give them an excuse even for equivocation, and told them the tobacco was on the ground, and should be forthcoming; and, as to the physician, you would, no doubt, do what was right. They then replied, that, as he was honest, they must be so likewise, and would sign the paper. That they knew of the mistake, and were advised, by white men, to make the United States buy the land over again, but they respected their treaty-obligations too much to do so. For explanation and remittance of these and several other items, I beg leave to refer you to my respects of August 11, to which no reply has been received. * * *

I am, very respectfully, &c.

ROBERT STUART,

Acting Superintendent, Indian Affairs.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Enclosure.]

Supplement to the treaty of 11th January, 1837, between the United States of America and the Saganaw tribe of Chippewa nation.

Whereas, errors were committed in describing and enumerating the reservations ceded to the United States by the above treaty, viz. : the tract of ten thousand (10,000) acres, on the Shiawasse river, at a place called the Big Rock, was described as being at Ketchewaudaugumick, or Big Lick, and a tract of three thousand (3,000) acres on the Shiawasse river, at Ketchewaudaugumick, was entirely omitted, although it was the intention of the contracting parties that all the reservations belonging to the Chippewas of Saganaw, in Michigan, should be included.

It is, therefore, the design of the parties, by this instrument, to rectify the abovementioned errors, and confirm, to the United States, the cession of the abovedescribed land, the same as if it had been properly inserted in the original treaty, according to the intention of the parties thereto.

Done and concluded at the city of Saganaw, between John Hulbert, sub-agent, on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Saganaw tribe of Indians, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1841.

JOHN HULBERT, *Sub-Agent, U. S.*

O-saw-wau-bun, his x mark.

Ton-ta-go-nee, his x mark.

Peet-way-wee-tum, his x mark.

Pay-mos-see-ga, his x mark.

Ot-taw-wance, his x mark.

Shaw-shaw-won-nee-be, his x mark.

Muck-kuck-koosh, his x mark.

Narch-e-gay-shing, his x mark,

Kau-gay-gug-heck, his x mark.

Witnesses :

CHAS. H. RODD, *Interpreter.*

JAMES FRAZIER,

HIRAM L. MILLER,

J. RIGGS,

ADDISON STUART.

10.

ST. LOUIS, *September 29, 1841.*

SIR : It has been represented to me here (and a letter addressed, on the 4th instant, by their late sub-agent, to the "superintendent of Indian affairs, St. Louis, Missouri," which I have seen, confirms the information) that the united band of the Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, excited by depredations and outrages committed on them by the Sioux, have sought to engage the several tribes on the Mississippi, and some of those on the Missouri, in a warlike enterprise against the alleged aggressors. It is all-important that the contemplated measure should be arrested. The Indians within your own agency, and those in that of the sub-agency of the Council Bluffs, as well as in the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, are among those whose co-operation would be solicited. Of those specially intrusted to your charge, I understand you do not think there is any danger. Still, it might be well to counsel them to beware of engaging in any combination so fraught with the worst consequences to them. To Mr. Richardson, the sub-agent at the Great Nemahaw, I will write by you, and request that you will use the occasion of your authorized visit to the Council Bluffs agency to dissuade the different tribes embraced in it from joining the united band, while to the latter I will thank you to represent that the Government will protect them from future injury, and will redress any that may have been already inflicted ; that their true course is to complain to their great father at Washington, through their own sub-agent (who will soon be appointed). if any wrong is done them ; and that he will take care to restrain all ill-disposed Indians, or others, from doing them harm ; that this is their true reliance, and that all violent steps, or measures of retaliation and revenge, must result in misfortune ; that the President and Secretary of War will be much displeased to learn that they have undertaken to correct the wrongs which they allege they have suffered—an indulgence of bad feeling, that will not only lead to wars between them and other tribes, but will be an interference with the power of the Government, which is sufficient to protect all persons or communities that live under it, or within the boundaries of the United States.

These, and other considerations that may suggest themselves to you, I will thank you to press with earnestness upon the various tribes referred to, so as to prevent them from persevering in an adventure that, in any event, must be prejudicial to them, and will only increase the difficulties in the way of reconciling the complaining party and the Sioux.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

RICHARD W. CUMINS, Esq.,

Agent at Fort Leavenworth Agency, now at St. Louis, Mo.

11.

Extract from a letter of September 27, 1841, addressed to his excellency John Chambers, Governor of Iowa Territory, by Amos J. Bruce, United States Indian Agent at St. Peter's.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 24th of August. Immediately on the receipt of which, I convened the chiefs and principal warriors in this neighborhood, and made known to them the contents, so far as they were interested.

"They expressed much satisfaction at the steps taken to arrest the contemplated movement of the Pottawatomies and their allies. They say, that, on their part, they will conform to the wishes of the Government by remaining at home, unless they are again drawn into war by the attacks of their enemies."

12.

Statement, showing the amount drawn between the 1st October 1840, and the 4th of March, 1841, on account of appropriations for the service of the Indian Department, prior to 1841.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies -	\$525 00	\$32,307 56
Do do do -	250 14	
Do do do -	735 00	
Do do do -	900 00	
Do do do -	28,930 00	
Do do do -	6 87	
Do do do -	200 00	
Do do do -	628 05	
Do do do -	132 50	
Fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws -	418 17	
Do do do -	2,542 50	
Do do do -	405 00	
Do do do -	736 00	
Do do do -	31,640 00	
Do do do -	56 00	
Do do do -	769 50	
Do do do -	992 25	
Do do do -	2,442 50	
Do do do -	460 00	
Do do do -	736 00	
Do do do -	105 00	
Do do do -	121 00	

12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws -	\$248 00	\$41,671 92
Fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws -	229 00	
Do do do -	1,155 00	
Do do do -	256 50	
Do do do -	357 21	
Do do do -	1,155 00	3,152 71
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks -	104 21	
Do do do -	525 00	
Do do do -	171 00	
Do do do -	118 07	
Do do do -	525 00	1,443 28
Fulfilling treaties with the Florida Indians -	41 66	
Do do do -	210 00	
Do do do -	5,110 00	
Do do do -	20,000 00	
Do do do -	10,000 00	38,333 78
Do do do -	575 00	
Do do do -	2,397 12	
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs, Foxes, Io- was, and others -	31 25	
Do do do -	157 50	
Do do do -	157 50	346 25
Fulfilling treaties with the Miamies -	10 55	
Do do do -	52 50	
Do do do -	396 37	
Do do do -	52 50	
Do do do -	50,778 00	51,289 92
Fulfilling treaties with the Quapaws -	10 55	
Do do do -	52 50	
Do do do -	2,940 00	
Do do do -	52 50	
Civilization of Indians -	20 00	3,055 55
Do do -	100 00	
Do do -	422 50	
Do do -	1,500 00	
Do do -	100 00	

12—Continued.

Head of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Civilization of Indians - - -	\$112 50	\$4,427 50
Do do - - -	100 00	
Do do - - -	75 00	
Do do - - -	422 50	
Do do - - -	75 00	
Do do - - -	100 00	
Do do - - -	500 00	
Do do - - -	300 00	
Do do - - -	100 00	
Do do - - -	500 00	
Trust-fund—Cherokee Schools - -	83 36	
Do do do - -	420 00	503 36
Trust-fund—Chippewas, Outowas, and Pottawatomies - - -	20 82	
Do do do - -	105 00	125 82
Payment for investigating frauds on reservations of Creek Indians - -	150 00	
Do do do - -	300 00	
Do do do - -	305 00	755 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes - - -	194 40	
Do do do - -	186 34	
Do do do - -	465 35	846 09
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw - - -	-	300 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Miamies	20,234 60	
Do do do - -	90 00	
Do do do - -	26,000 00	
Do do do - -	54 40	
Do do do - -	388 37	
Do do do - -	269 50	
Do do do - -	120 00	
Do do do - -	37 87	47,194 84
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie - - -	-	5,144 99
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies of Indiana - - -	-	15,000 00

12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes -	\$25,179 50	\$72,860 00
Do do do -	41,150 50	
Do do do -	6,530 00	
Contingencies—Indian Department -	33 47	\$72,860 00
Do do do -	1,237 50	
Do do do -	3,300 00	
Do do do -	513 64	
Do do do -	795 45	
Do do do -	243 58	
Do do do -	5,000 00	
Do do do -	145 50	
Do do do -	124 80	
Do do do -	142 81	
Do do do -	25 00	
Do do do -	311 32	
Do do do -	688 83	
Do do do -	221 12	
Do do do -	1,200 00	
Do do do -	732 50	
Do do do -	37 50	
Do do do -	400 00	
Do do do -	276 50	15,429 52
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Saganaw -	750 00	4,020 00
Do do do -	3,020 00	
Do do do -	250 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi -	1,900 00	19,981 69
Do do do -	2,640 00	
Do do do -	15,441 69	
Fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of Mississippi -	27,365 00	32,510 00
Do do do -	4,545 00	
Do do do -	600 00	
Temporary subsistence of Indians -	-	10,364 98
Removal and subsistence of Indians -	-	3,895 03
Carrying into effect treaty with the Stock-bridge and Munsee Indians -	-	6,000 00

12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Carrying into effect treaties with the Chickasaws	\$35 87	\$26,287 13
Do do do - -	634 12	
Do do do - -	3,000 00	
Do do do - -	20,217 14	
Do do do - -	2,400 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	360 00	64,976 09
Do do do - -	35,896 99	
Do do do - -	400 00	
Do do do - -	564 00	
Do do do - -	300 00	
Do do do - -	26,400 00	
Do do do - -	546 90	
Do do do - -	190 00	
Do do do - -	318 20	
Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees	-	6,040 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Kickapoos	-	
Fulfilling treaties with the Delawares	-	
Fulfilling treaties with the Kansas	360 00	
Do do do - -	5,680 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Omahas	-	3,400 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Yancton and Santee Sioux	-	
Fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees	-	
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottos & Missourias	-	
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	3,750 00	
Do do do - -	3,000 00	6,842 42
Do do do - -	92 42	
Pay of sub-agents	1,125 00	
Do do do - -	750 00	
Do do do - -	375 00	
Do do do - -	25 00	3,400 00
Do do do - -	375 00	
Do do do - -	375 00	
Do do do - -	375 00	
Pay of interpreters	2,700 00	
Do do do - -	1,050 00	

12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Pay of interpreters - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - -	\$75 00 75 00 150 00 709 51 900 00 150 00	\$5,809 51 19,220 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Osages - Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas & Chip- pewas - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - -	- 1,050 00 700 00 700 00 1,100 00 350 00	3,900 00 4,360 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Cherokees - Fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees and Senecas - - -	- -	1,640 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas - Pay of clerk to superintendent - - -	- -	1,940 00 500 00
Provisions for Indians - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - - Do do - - -	1,550 00 400 00 300 00 10 90 161 50 483 49 700 00 175 00 475 00	4,255 00
Carrying into effect treaties with the Chero- kees - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - - Do do do - - -	335 68 1,000 00 3,830 00 1,650 00 43 51 352 00 469 00 512,136 47 100 00	519,916 66
Blacksmiths' establishments - - - Building and repairs - - -	- -	259 00 100 00

12—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since 30th Sept. 1840, and up to the 4th March, 1841.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Seminoles -	\$85 50	
Do do do -	210 00	\$295 50
Fulfilling treaties with Eel Rivers (Miamies)	-	1,100 00
Objects specified in 3d article Cherokee treaty, 1835 -	-	916 49
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas -	2,649 72	
Do do do -	1,227 20	
Do do do -	1,599 88	5,476 80
Holding treaty with the Wyandots -	-	350 75
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas -	-	812 29
Presents to Indians -	-	1,300 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots -	-	6,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares -	-	1,480 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Six Nations, New York -	-	4,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas, New York -	-	6,000 00
Carrying into effect treaties with the Sacs and Foxes, Mississippi -	-	15 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks for sale of reserve, act 3d March, '37 -	-	2,336 00
		1,117,769 32

13.

Statement showing the amount drawn between the 4th of March and the 1st of October, 1841, on account of the appropriations for the service of the Indian Department, prior to the year 1841.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since the 4th of March and up to the 30th Sept. 1841, inclusive.	Total.
Carrying into effect treaties with the Chickasaws	\$514 04	\$67,172 19 5,000 00
Do do - -	3,187 50	
Do do - -	25,000 00	
Do do - -	1,000 00	
Do do - -	3,000 00	
Do do - -	95 00	
Do do - -	30,930 01	
Do do - -	472 82	
Do do - -	472 82	
Do do - -	2,500 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws	-	1,906 47
Fulfilling treaties with the Choctaws	590 00	
Do do - -	228 97	
Do do - -	450 00	
Do do - -	568 00	
Do do - -	4 50	
Do do - -	65 00	
Carrying into effect treaties with the Cherokees	1,536 00	671,401 67
Do do - -	400 00	
Do do - -	430 00	
Do do - -	2,861 00	
Do do - -	110 60	
Do do - -	81,546 84	
Do do - -	71 10	
Do do - -	952 25	
Do do - -	94,407 38	
Do do - -	450 00	
Do do - -	486,939 50	13,206 09
Do do - -	1,697 00	
Trust fund—Investment in stock for Cherokees	10,784 22	
Cherokee schools	2,421 87	
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks	1,015 50	
Do do - -	9,564 60	

13—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since the 4th of March and up to the 30th Sept. 1841, inclusive.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks - -	\$671 27	\$11,801 37
Do do - -	550 00	
Carrying into effect treaties with the Winnebagoes - -	723 93	14,605 10
Do do - -	93 17	
Do do - -	109 00	
Do do - -	13,679 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes -	-	4,800 00
Carrying into effect treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - -	202 79	280 37
Do do - -	77 58	
Contingencies of Indian Department -	150 48	799 76
Do do - -	13 23	
Do do - -	394 00	
Do do - -	185 15	
Do do - -	10 15	
Do do - -	46 75	
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies - -	819 00	9,995 35
Do do - -	252 00	
Do do - -	595 00	
Do do - -	634 35	
Do do - -	6,995 00	
Do do - -	700 00	
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, and others - -	157 50	629 70
Do do - -	157 50	
Do do - -	314 70	
Removal and subsistence - -	112 48	2,418 38
Do do - -	288 00	
Do do - -	1,952 00	
Do do - -	65 90	
Buildings at agencies, &c. - -	-	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies -	256 50	5,153 93
Do do - -	682 50	
Do do - -	4,214 93	

13—Continued.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn since the 4th of March and up to the 30th Sept. 1841, inclusive.	Total.
Fulfilling treaties with the Florida Indians -	\$7,000 00	
Do do -	10,000 00	
Do do -	675 00	
Location and support of Seminole Indians removed from Florida - - -	-	\$10,675 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Iowas - -	-	10,000 00
Miscellaneous objects - - -	-	4,000 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents -	-	500 00
Education of Indian youths - -	-	1,650 00
Provisions for Indians - - -	810 61	1,145 22
Do - - -	19 00	
Do - - -	600 00	
Pay of sub-agents - - -	1,429 61	
Do - - -	279 40	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Osages -	127 55	406 95
Civilization of Indians - - -	-	213 64
Carrying into effect treaties with Ottawas and	-	1,250 00
Chippewas - - -	-	340 65
	843,781 45	

Statement showing the amount appropriated for the service of the Indian Department for the year 1841; the sums drawn thereon between the 4th of March and 30th September, and those subsequently to the 6th of November instant; and the balances remaining undrawn on the 30th of September and the 6th of November, respectively.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn.	Balance, 30th September.	Amount drawn.	Balance in the Treasury 6th Nov., 1841
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents -	- - - - -	\$16,500	\$6,602 11	\$9,897 89	\$7,125	\$2,772 89
Pay of sub-agents - - - - -	- - - - -	13,000	4,125	8,875	4,560	4,375
Pay of interpreters - - - - -	- - - - -	11,300	4,800	6,500	4,650	1,850
Provisions for Indians - - - - -	- - - - -	11,800	4,800	7,000	-	7,000
Buildings at agencies, and repairs -	- - - - -	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Contingencies, Indian Department -	- - - - -	36,500	19,768 40	16,731 60	3,534 46	13,197 14
Pay of clerk to Supt. Indian Affairs south of the Missouri - - - - -	- - - - -	1,000	500	500	500	
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Christian Indians - - - - -	Annuity - - - - -	400	400			
Chippewas of Mississippi - - - - -	Annuity - - - - -	28,500	28,500			
Chippewas of Mississippi - - - - -	Establishing three blacksmith's shops -	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	
Chippewas of Mississippi - - - - -	Support of farmers, &c. - - - - -	1,000	1,000			
Chippewas of Mississippi - - - - -	Purchase of provisions - - - - -	2,000	2,000			
Chippewas of Mississippi - - - - -	Purchase of tobacco - - - - -	500	500			
Chippewas of Saganaw - - - - -	Annuity - - - - -	2,800	2,800			
Chippewas of Saganaw - - - - -	Support of blacksmith at Saganaw, &c. -	2,000	1,500	500	500	
Chippewas of Saganaw - - - - -	Education - - - - -	1,000	500	500	250	250
Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes - - - - -	Education - - - - -	1,500	-	1,500	-	1,500
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomes -	Annuity - - - - -	33,100	32,800	300	360	300
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomes -	Blacksmith - - - - -	940	580	360		
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomes -	Purchase of salt - - - - -	250	250			
Choctaws - - - - -	Annuity - - - - -	30,550	25,617 50	4,932 50	567 50	4,365
Choctaws - - - - -	Blacksmiths, &c. - - - - -	4,400	2,840	1,560	1,560	
Choctaws - - - - -	Education - - - - -	14,500	7,703 17	6,796 83	3,812 54	2,984 29
Chickasaws - - - - -	Annuity (applicable to education) -	3,000	3,083 74	2,016 26	1,636 42	1,279 84
Chickasaws - - - - -	Education - - - - -	3,000				

Creeks -	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	34,800	34,800			
Creeks -	-	-	-	Interest on \$350,000, at 5 per cent.	-	-	17,500	17,500			
Creeks -	-	-	-	Blacksmiths, &c.	-	-	4,440	2,760	1,680	1,680	
Oreeks -	-	-	-	Wheelright, &c.	-	-	1,200	600	600	600	
Creeks -	-	-	-	Education	-	-	4,000	1,655	2,345	1,003 50	1,341 50
Creeks -	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	-	-	2,000	2,000			
Cherokees	-	-	-	Education	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Cherokees	-	-	-	Blacksmiths	-	-	4,440	2,760	1,680	1,680	
Cherokees	-	-	-	Wagonmaker and wheelwright	-	-	1,200	600	600	600	
Delawares	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	7,000	7,000			
Delawares	-	-	-	Purchase of salt	-	-	100	100			
Delawares	-	-	-	Blacksmith	-	-	940	580	360	360	
Delawares	-	-	-	Interest on \$ 46,080, at 5 per cent.	-	-	2,304	-	2,304	-	2,304
Florida Indians	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	7,610	4,610	3,000		3,000
Florida Indians	-	-	-	Blacksmith establishment	-	-	1,000	500	500	500	
Florida Indians	-	-	-	Education	-	-	1,000	315	685	188 80	496 20
Iowas -	-	-	-	Interest on \$157,500, at 5 per cent.	-	-	7,875	7,875			
Kickapoos	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	5,000	5,000			
Kickapoos	-	-	-	Education	-	-	500	250	250	250	
Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	3,000	3,000			
Kanzas	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	3,500	3,500			
Kanzas	-	-	-	Blacksmith	-	-	940	580	360	360	
Kanzas	-	-	-	Agricultural assistance	-	-	1,600	1,600			
Miamies	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	47,568	47,568			
Miamies	-	-	-	Blacksmith	-	-	940	580	360	360	
Miamies	-	-	-	Tobacco, iron, and steel	-	-	770	770			
Miamies	-	-	-	Miller, in lieu of gunsmith	-	-	600	300	300	300	
Miamies	-	-	-	Salt (160 bushels)	-	-	320	320			
Miamies	-	-	-	Pay of laborers	-	-	480	250	230		230
Miamies	-	-	-	Education, &c.	-	-	2,000	1,105	895	62 94	832 06
Miamies	-	-	-	Implements of agriculture	-	-	200	200			
Eel Rivers (Miam.es)	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	1,100	1,100			
Menomonies	-	-	-	Annuity	-	-	26,000	26,000			
Menomonies	-	-	-	Blacksmiths	-	-	1,880	1,160	720	720	
Menomonies	-	-	-	Provisions	-	-	3,000	3,000			
Menomonies	-	-	-	Tobacco	-	-	300	300			
Menomonies	-	-	-	Farming utensils, &c.	-	-	500	500			
Menomonies	-	-	-	Salt (30 barrels)	-	-	150	150			
Omahas	-	-	-	Blacksmith	-	-	940	580	360	360	
Omahas	-	-	-	Agricultural implements	-	-	500	500			
Ottowas and Chippewas	-	-	-	Annuity and interest	-	-	42,500	40,700	1,800		1,800

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn.	Balance, 30th September.	Amount drawn.	Balance in the Treasury 6th Nov., 1841.
Ottawas and Chippewas	Education	\$5,000	\$1,850	\$3,150	\$200	\$2,950
Ottawas and Chippewas	Missions	3,000	1,200	1,800	150	1,650
Ottawas and Chippewas	Vaccine matter, &c.	300	150	150	150	
Ottawas and Chippewas	Provisions	2,000	2,000			
Ottawas and Chippewas	Tobacco	975	975			
Ottawas and Chippewas	Salt (100 barrels)	350	350			
Ottawas and Chippewas	Fish-barrels (500)	750	750			
Ottawas and Chippewas	Blacksmiths	2,820	1,740	1,080	1,080	
Ottawas and Chippewas	Gunsmith	820	520	300	300	
Ottawas and Chippewas	Keeper of dormitory, and 150 cords wood	1,050	750	300	300	
Ottawas and Chippewas	Two farmers, &c.	1,600	800	800	800	
Ottawas and Chippewas	Two mechanics	1,200	600	600	600	
Ottos and Missourias	Annuity	2,500	2,500			
Ottos and Missourias	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	
Ottos and Missourias	Agricultural implements	500	250	250	250	
Ottos and Missourias	Education	500	250	250	250	
Ottos and Missourias	Two farmers	1,200	600	600	600	
Osages	Annuity	20,000	19,999 70	30	-	30
Osages	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent.	3,456	-	3,456	-	3,456
Osages	Support of two smiths' establishments	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Osages	Two millers	1,200	600	600	600	
Osages	Two assistants to millers	450	225	225	225	
Osages	Cows and calves, and hogs, &c.	7,300	7,300			
Ottawas	Annuity	4,300	4,300			
Pottawatomes	Annuity	14,100	14,100			
Pottawatomes	Education	3,000	1,500 06	1,499 94	1,258 78	181 16
Pottawatomes	Salt	460	460			
Pottawatomes	Blacksmiths	1,880	1,160	720	720	
Pottawatomes	Tobacco, iron, and steel	400	400			
Pottawatomes	Three laborers	360	180	180	180	
Pottawatomes of Huron	Annuity	400	400			
Pottawatomes of Prairie	Annuity	16,000	15,800	200	-	200
Pottawatomes of Wabash	Annuity	20,000	20,000			

Pottawatomies of Indiana	Annuity	15,000	15,000			
Pottawatomies of Indiana	Education	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
Prankeshaws	Annuity	800	800			
Pawnees	Annuity	4,600	4,598	2	-	2
Pawnees	Education	1,000	500	500	500	
Pawnees	Two blacksmith's establishments	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pawnees	Agricultural implements	2,000	2,000			
Quapaws	Annuity	2,000	2,000			
Quapaws	Education	1,000	157 50	842 50	125 87	716 63
Quapaws	Blacksmith	1,060	640	420	420	
Quapaws	Farmer	600	300	300	300	
Six Nations of New York	Annuity	4,500	4,500			
Senecas of New York	Annuity	6,000	6,000			
Sioux of the Mississippi	Annuity	10,000	10,000			
Sioux of the Mississippi	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent.	15,000	15,000			
Sioux of the Mississippi	Purchase of medicines, &c.	8,250	4,125	4,125	4,125	
Sioux of the Mississippi	Blacksmith	1,060	640	420	420	
Sioux of the Mississippi	Agricultural implements	700	700			
Sioux of the Mississippi	Purchase of provisions	5,500	5,500			
Yancton and Santie Sioux	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	
Yancton and Santie Sioux	Agricultural implements	400	400			
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	7,870	7,870			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Annuity	31,000	31,000			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	10,000	10,000			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Agricultural assistance	2,000	2,000			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Blacksmiths	2,120	1,280	840	840	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Gunsmith	820	520	300	300	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Agricultural implements	800	800			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Support of two millers	1,000	500	500	500	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Salt, forty barrels	200	200			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Tobacco, forty kegs	600	600			
Shawnees	Annuity	5,000	5,000			
Shawnees	Salt	60	60			
Shawnees	Blacksmiths	2,120	1,280	840	840	
Senecas and Shawnees	Annuity	1,000	1,000			
Senecas and Shawnees	Blacksmith	1,060	640	420	420	
Senecas	Annuity	1,000	1,000			
Senecas	Blacksmith	1,060	640	420	420	
Senecas	Miller	600	300	300	300	
Wyandots	Annuity	5,900	5,900			
Wyandots	Blacksmith	940	580	360	360	

No. 14—Continued.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn	Balance, 30th September.	Amount drawn	Balance in the Treasury 6th Nov., 1841.
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Weas - - - - -	Annuity - - - - -	\$3,000	\$3,000			
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares -	Annuity - - - - -	1,000	1,000			
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Annuity - - - - -	28,000	28,000			
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Interest on \$1,100,000, at 5 per cent. -	55,000	52,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Salt, fifty barrels - - - - -	250	250			
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Tobacco - - - - -	525	525			
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Laborers and oxen - - - - -	365	365			
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Blacksmiths - - - - -	2,820	1,740	1,080	1,080	
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, &c. -	2,500	1,250	1,250	1,250	
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Education - - - - -	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Winnebagoes - - - - -	Two physicians - - - - -	400	200	200	200	
Expenses of holding treaty with Wyandots of Ohio - - - - -	- - - - -	3,000	1,000	2,000	500	\$1,500
Expenses of holding treaties with Indian tribes for extinguishment of their titles to lands in Michigan - - - - -	- - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
Expenses of holding treaty with Sac and Fox, Winnebago and Sioux tribes of Indian for their title to lands in Iowa - - - - -	- - - - -	5,000	3,247 76	1,752 24	262	1,490 24
Expenses of making treaty of November 22, 1840, with Miamies, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
For defraying expense of a delegation of Seminole Indians west of Mississippi to Florida - - - - -	- - - - -	15,000	-	15,000	9,000	6,000
For the temporary support of certain destitute Kickapoo Indians - - - - -	- - - - -	22,000	-	22,000	-	22,000
Civilization of Indians - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000	5,338 75	4,661 25	1,172 50	3,488 75
For removal, &c., of Seminole Indians, as surrender for emigration - - - - -	- - - - -	100,000	80,036 93	19,963 07	-	19,963 07
		1,010,468	804,501 62	205,966 38	76,490 31	129,476 07

15—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.						Balances due United States.	Balances due agent.
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatomes, Prairie 1833						\$1,257 69	
" " " " Pottawatomes, Indiana "						958 36	
" " " " Menomonies - "						12,215 00	
Procuring assent of Menomonies to treaty - - - 1832						50 50	
Expenses of Marshal of Michigan - - - "						129 58	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatomes - - - "						354 72	
Extinguishment of Delaware titles in Ohio - - - "						1,179 83	
Claims against Ottowas - - - - -						50 00	
Appraising Chippewa improvements - - - - -						495 00	
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations, New York - - -						-	\$3 51
" " " Stockbridge and Munsees - - - 1840						6,000 00	
Effecting treaty with Choctaws for cattle - - - - -						3,762 73	
						224,300 56	2,944 40
<i>Trust accounts.</i>							
Cherokee schools - - - - - 1819						\$1,345 11	
Kansas schools - - - - - -						1,626 35	
Incompetent Chickasaws - - - - - -						13,978 18	
Cherokees - - - - - 1835							
Mills for Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomes - - -						11,432 80	
Education " " " " - - - - -						1,991 27	
Chickasaw orphans - - - - - -						12,151 48	
Creek orphans - - - - - -						9,580 80	
Menomonies - - - - - -						3,951 41	
Chippewas and Ottowas - - - - - -						2,674 45	
Shawnees - - - - - -						1,509 92	
Senecas - - - - - -						347 20	
Senecas and Shawnees - - - - - -						850 90	
Choctaw orphans - - - - - -						17,000 00	
						78,439 87	
<i>The Disbursing Agent is held accountable for the following:</i>							
General Account - - - - - -						\$224,300 50	
Trust Accounts - - - - - -						78,439 87	
Total charges - - - - - -						302,740 43	
<i>Funds in hand, viz:</i>							
In Bank of the Metropolis - - - - - -						\$48,687 32	
" America - - - - - -						92,468 48	
" the State of Missouri - - - - - -						138 51	
" Louisville, Kentucky - - - - - -						3,075 00	
" Washington - - - - - -						42,365 04	
Special deposite, Treasury drafts - - - - - -						57,933 75	
" Treasury-notes - - - - - -						31,750 86	
Treasury-notes invested for Stockbridge and Munsees - - -						6,000 00	
" " " Choctaw orphans - - - - - -						17,900 00	
Cash - - - - - -						380 00	
						299,798 96	
Advances, for contingencies, to be refunded - - - - -						2,944 40	
						302,743 36	
RECAPITULATION.							
Funds in agent's hands, subject to order, when countersigned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of War -						\$302,743 36	
Claims for which the agent is responsible - - - - -						302 7 0 43	

Made up to October, 1, 1841.

E. E.

D. KURTZ, Disbursing Agent.

16.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

THE AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS FOR INDIAN ACCOUNT
IN STATE STOCKS.

16.—Statement exhibiting the amount of invest

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.		Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of int'l per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Cherokees	-	Kentucky	5	\$94,000 00	-	\$4,700 00	-
Do.	-	Tennessee	5	250,000 00	-	12,500 00	-
Do.	-	Alabama	5	300,000 00	-	15,000 00	-
Do.	-	Maryland	6	761 39	-	48 68	-
Do.	-	Michigan	6	64,000 00	-	3,840 00	-
					\$708,761 39		\$36,085 68
Cherokee schools.	-	Maryland	6	41,138 00	-	2,056 90	-
Do.	-	Missouri	5½	10,000 00	-	550 00	-
					51,138 00		2,606 90
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.	-	Maryland	6	130,850 43	-	7,851 02	-
Do	do.	Indiana	5	68,000 00	-	3,400 00	-
Do.	do.	Pennsylvania	5	23,000 00	-	1,150 00	-
Do.	do.	Do.	5	5,300 00	-	265 00	-
Do.	do.	Do.	5	8,500 00	-	425 00	-
					235,650 43		13,091 02
Incompetent Chickasaws	-	Indiana	-	-	-	-	-
Do.	do.	New York	-	-	-	-	-
Do.	do.	Maryland	6	45,230 44	-	2,713 83	-
Do.	do.	Kentucky	5	123,000 00	-	6,150 00	-
					168,230 44		8,863 83
Chickasaw orphans	-	Arkansas	5	146,000 00	-	7,300 00	-
Do.	-	Pennsylvania	5	17,000 00	-	850 00	-
					163,000 00		8,150 00
Shawnees	-	Maryland	6	29,341 50	-	1,760 49	-
Do.	-	Kentucky	5	1,000 00	-	50 00	-
					30,341 50		1,810 49
Senecas	-	Do.	5	-	5,000 00	-	250 00
Senecas and Shawnees	-	Do.	5	6,000 00	-	300 00	-
Do.	do.	Missouri	5½	7,000 00	-	385 00	-
					13,000 00		685 00
Kansas	-	Do.	5½	18,000 00	-	990 00	-
Do.	-	Pennsylvania	5	2,000 00	-	100 00	-
					20,000 00		1,090 00
Creek orphans	-	Alabama	5	82,000 00	-	4,100 00	-
Do.	-	Missouri	5½	28,000 00	-	1,540 00	-
Do.	-	Pennsylvania	5	16,000 00	-	800 00	-
					126,000 00		6,440 00
Menomonies	-	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	-	3,850 00	-
Do.	-	Pennsylvania	5	9,500 00	-	475 00	-
Do.	-	Do.	5	2,500 00	-	125 00	-
					89,000 00		4,450 00
Chippewas and Ottowas	-	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	-	3,850 00	-
Do.	do.	Michigan	5	3,000 00	-	180 00	-
Do.	do.	Pennsylvania	5	14,000 00	-	700 00	-
Do.	do.	Do.	5	2,200 00	-	110 00	-
					96,200 00		4,840 00
Choctaws	-	Alabama	5	-	500,000 00	-	25,000 00
					2,206,321 76		113,362 92

ments for Indian account in State stocks.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited till wanted for application.	Treaties on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
\$94,000 00	-	Semi-ann'y	Philadelphia	Bank of America, New York.	Treaty Dec., 1835, and supplement of March 7, 1836.
250,000 00	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
300,000 00	-	Do. -	New York -	Do. -	Do.
880 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do. -	Do.
69,120 00	-	Semi-ann'y	New York -	Do. -	Do.
	\$714,000 00				
42,490 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do. -	Treaty Feb. 27, 1819.
10,000 00	-	Semi-ann'y	New York -	Do. -	Do.
	52,490 00				
150,000 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do. -	Treaty Sept., 1833 (mills).
72,264 09	-	Semi-ann'y	New York -	Do. -	Treaty Sept., 1833 (education).
19,895 00	-	Do. -	Philadelphia	Do. -	Treaty Sept., 1833 (mills).
4,364 50	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
7,352 50	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Treaty Sept., 1833 (education).
	253,876 09				Treaty May, 1834.
-	-	Do. -	New York -	Do. -	Do.
-	-	Quarterly	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
52,149 16	-	Do. -	Baltimore -	Do. -	Do.
119,915 00	-	Semi-ann'y	Louisville -	B'k of Kentucky	Do.
	172,064 16				
146,000 00	-	Do. -	New York -	Bank of America	Do.
14,705 00	-	Do. -	Philadelphia	Do. -	Do.
	160,705 00				
33,912 40	-	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do. -	Treaty August, 1831.
980 00	-	Semi-ann'y	New York -	Do. -	Do.
	34,892 40				
-	4,900 00	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Treaty Feb., 1831.
5,880 00	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
7,121 87	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
	13,001 87				
18,000 00	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Treaty June, 1825.
1,730 00	-	Do. -	Philadelphia	Do. -	Do.
	19,730 00				
82,000 00	-	Do. -	New York -	Do. -	Treaty March, 1832.
23,487 48	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
13,840 00	-	Do. -	Philadelphia	Do. -	Do.
	124,327 48				
75,460 00	-	Do. -	New York -	Do. -	Treaty Sept., 1836.
8,217 50	-	Do. -	Philadelphia	Do. -	Do.
2,017 50	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
	85,695 00				
75,460 00	-	Do. -	New York -	Do. -	Treaty March, 1836.
3,000 00	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
12,110 00	-	Do. -	Philadelphia	Do. -	Do.
1,802 50	-	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do.
	92,372 50				
-	500,000 00	Do. -	New Orleans	Treasury of the United States.	Conven'n with Chickasaws, Jan. 17, 1837.
	2,228,054 50				

Statement exhibiting the annual interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sums of money, provided by treaty, in stocks,

Names of tribes.	Amounts provided by treaty for investment.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Ottowas and Chippewas - - -	\$200 000 00	\$12,000 00	Resolution of the Senate.
Osages - - - - -	69,120 00	3,456 00	Resolution of the Senate, Jan'y 19, 1838.
Delawares - - - - -	46 080 00	2 304 00	Treaty of 1832.
Sioux of Mississippi - - -	300 000 00	15 000 00	Treaty of September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - -	200 000 00	10 000 00	Treaty of October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri - - -	157 400 00	7,870 00	Treaty of October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes - - - - -	1,100 000 00	55 000 00	Treaty of November 1, 1837.
Creeks - - - - -	350 000 00	17 500 00	Treaty of November 23, 1838.
Iowas - - - - -	157 500 00	7,875 00	Treaty of 1837.
Total - - -	2,580 000 00	131,005 00	

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs.

List of Indian schools, with their location, and the number of scholars and teachers, including, so far as reports have been received, all that receive allowances from education annuity, or the civilization fund.

Names of principals.	Tribe instructed.	Location.	Teachers.	Scholars.			Denomination.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Rev. Z. Santelli - -	Chippewas - - -	Mackinac - - -	1	17	26	43	Catholic.	No returns.
Do - - -	Do - - -	Point St. Ignace - -	1	12	20	32	Do	
Rev. Francis Pierz - -	Ottowas - - -	Village of the Cross -	1	17	21	38	Do	
Do - - -	Do - - -	L'Arbre Croche - -	2	18	24	42	Do	
Rev. Z. Santelli - -	Chippewas - - -	La Manistec - - -	1	27	40	67	Do	
Rev. James Selkrig - -	Ottowas of Grand River -	Griswold - - -	-	-	-	-	Protestant Episcopal	
Rev. Peter Dougherty -	Chippewas of G'd Traverse	Grand Traverse Bay	1	-	-	35	Presbyterian.	
Rev. Leonard Slater -	Ottowas - - -	Gull Prairie - - -	1	10	7	17	Baptist.	
Rev. Abel Bingham - -	Chippewas - - -	Sault St. Marie - -	-	-	-	51	Do	
Rev. W. H. Brockway -	Do - - -	Little Rapids - - -	1	24	22	46	Methodist.	
Rev. George King - -	Do - - -	Key-way-we-non - -	1	-	-	24		
Rev. G. N. Smith - -	Ottowas - - -	Allegan - - -	1	-	-	-	No scholars.	
WISCONSIN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
John Thomas - - -	Winnebagoes - - -	Yellow River - - -	-	-	-	-	Baptist - - -	No returns.
Rev. Solomon Davis - -	Oneidas (Christian) - -	Duck Creek - - -	-	-	-	-	Protestant Episcopal	No returns.
Do - - -	Menomonies - - -	Green Bay - - -	-	-	-	-	Do	No returns.
Ethelinda Lee - - -	Oneidas (Orchard) - -	Duck Creek - - -	-	-	-	-	Methodist - - -	No returns.
Rev. Cutting Marsh - -	Stockbridges - - -	Stockbridge - - -	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Rev. F. Ayer - - -	Chippewas - - -	Pokegoma - - -	1	-	-	40		
Rev. Sherman Hall - -	Do - - -	La Pointe - - -	-	-	-	-	Am. Bd. Commis. For. Mis.	No returns.
Rev. B. Kavanaugh - -	Do - - -	Sandy Lake - - -	2	-	-	30		
IOWA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
T. S. Williamson - -	Sioux - - -	Lac-qui-parle - - -	5	45	56	101	Am. Bd. Commis. For. Mis.	

Names of principals.	Tribe instructed.	Location.	Teachers.	Scholars.			Denomination.	Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
ST. LOUIS SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Manual-labor school, Rev. Thomas Johnson -	Various northwestern tribes	Fort Leavenworth agency -	-	53	25	78	Methodist.	
David Jones -	Shawnees -	Do -	-	-	-	-	Society of Friends -	No returns.
Rev. J. Lykins -	Do -	Do -	-	-	-	-	Baptist -	No returns.
Rev. J. D. Blanchard -	Delawares -	Do -	-	-	-	-	Do -	No returns.
Rev. J. C. Micksh -	Munsees -	Do -	-	-	-	-	Moravian -	No returns.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
W. N. Anderson -	Creeks -	Creek Agency -	-	-	-	-	-	No returns.
Rev. R. D. Potts -	Choctaws -	Pushmataha's district -	1	-	-	22	-	
H. G. Rind -	Do -	Puckshenubbe -	1	-	-	15	-	
T. Wall -	Do -	Mahew -	1	-	-	24	-	
Lavinia Pitchlynn -	Do -	Eagletown -	1	-	-	25	-	
John T. W. Lewis -	Do -	Clear Creek -	1	-	-	26	-	
E Hotchkiss -	Do -	Goodwater -	1	-	-	19	-	
William Wilson -	Do -	Choctaw agency -	1	-	-	32	-	
CHOCTAW ACADEMY.								
P. P. Pitchlynn -	52 Choctaws, 21 Pottawatomies, 26 Chickasaws, 10 Creeks, 2 Quapaws, 3 Seminoles, 1 Miami, 10 miscellaneous -	Scott county, Kentucky -	-	131	-	131	-	

NOTE.—It will be perceived that a large number of the schools have made no reports; but it is presumed their situation does not differ materially from the returns of the last year.

Extract from the report of Robert Stuart, acting superintendent, Michigan, relative to schools, &c.

“The missionaries and teachers, so far as I have learned, have been faithful and active in their arduous and responsible duties ; I regret that it was out of my power, this season, personally to inspect the different stations, but intend to do so as soon as circumstances will admit. Their reports, herewith transmitted, will indicate the present condition and prospects of each, except the Episcopal mission, from which I have received no report, owing, probably, to the absence of the bishop. I beg leave to draw your attention to the report of the Reverend Z. Santelli, the Roman Catholic missionary at Mackinac ; his complaint will, I hope, receive your early and effective attention ; the different denominations should be held to strict account, that all they receive through the treaty, should be applied for the benefit of those who labor among these Indians ; would it not be well to require each sect to render you, or the acting superintendent, an annual account, distinctly stating for what, and to whom, their allowance is paid ? This would ensure the proper application, and correct some existing evils.”

[Sub-Report.]

MACKINAC, September 3, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to present my annual report for the year 1841, concerning the state of education, religion, and civilization, within the bounds of the mission under my charge, embracing the stations of Mackinac, Point St. Ignace, Sault St. Marie, Manistee, and others of less importance ; and, also, the stations of L'Arbre Croche and village of the Cross, under the charge of Rev. Francis Pierz, who is now temporarily absent.

As regards the stations of Mackinac and Point St. Ignace, I could hope for a larger attendance at the schools, and greater profit under the means of education which I have adopted, could the Catholic population be made to feel a deeper interest in the education of their children ; but of this interest they are still greatly deficient. The school at Point St. Ignace has for sometime been without its regular teacher, who has been compelled to be absent on business of a private nature, but the school has, during this period, received such attention from myself as I could bestow consistently with the other duties of an extensive parish. The school at Manistee, which I opened two years ago, would now be in a more flourishing condition if my superior had furnished me with the means promised, to enable me to pay the salary of the teacher. As regards the general advancement of religion and civilization within the bounds of the mission under my charge, I would observe, that the half-breed portion of the population, which have been under the influence of our mission, do not show a state of advancement commensurate with their advantages, while the pure Indians, on the contrary, manifest improvement in proportion as they are more or less favored with the instructions of their teachers and priests. Consequently, the stations of L'Arbre Croche, village of the Cross, and Manistee, are further advanced in civilization and moral improvement, than those of St. Marie and others, less frequently favor-

ed by the visits of the priest, and not enjoying the means of instruction. The extent of country covered by the mission under my charge is so great, the number of stations so numerous, and the points of location in some instances so remote from each other, that three missionaries at least are required to secure a regular and faithful administration of the ordinances of religion within its bounds. But I am not only left alone in this extensive and arduous field of labor, I am also deprived by my superior of the pecuniary aid which is required for my support, and which is necessary in order to secure the best means for promoting the advancement in civilization and religion, of those under my charge.

I have the honor, &c.

Z. SANTELLI.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

[Sub-Report.]

GRAND TRAVERSE, August 27, 1841.

In compliance with your request, I will forward my annual report of the mission at this place, by the earliest favorable opportunity. In my last report it was stated that a dwelling-house had been erected for the mission family, and that a school-house was nearly completed. Early after my return to the station last fall, I completed the school-house and erected a house for my interpreter. Until this summer, the labor of building, with the care of the school and the other appropriate duties of the mission, have devolved entirely on myself—excepting some aid received from the people in erecting the mission-house. We were joined by a teacher and his family in July. There is now connected with the station, and supported by the board, one missionary and family, one teacher and family; an interpreter has also been connected with the station until a few weeks past. We expect to secure the services of another very soon. Two native youths are living in the mission family, and are supported by the board. The property of the mission consists of a school-house, a mission-house, and small barn, a house for the interpreter, a yoke of oxen, two cows, a bull, and three hogs with seven pigs. During the year the school has occupied much of my time and attention. The school-house is a log building, 20 by 25 feet, hewed inside and out, whitewashed, and covered with a good shingle roof. It is divided into two rooms by a swinging partition through the middle. One room is furnished for the accommodation of the school, and the other for those who attend meetings. On the Sabbath the partition being opened, the whole is thrown into one room, and affords accommodation to those who attend on meeting. The school was kept in constant operation from October until March, excepting one week the last of December. The number of children enrolled last winter was 36 Indians, 4 French, and 1 mixed blood. The attendance was from 20 to 25 children of different ages and sexes. On the 1st of March, the families all removed to their sugar camps—and the school was necessarily suspended until their return. It was reopened in May, and there were enrolled 60 Indians, 3 French children, and 1 mixed blood. The attendance in the spring was from 30 to 35, but the attendance has been [less] during the summer. We find the irregularity of attendance on the school a great drawback to the improvement of the children. The causes of irregularity are found in the ex-

isting circumstances and condition of the people, and are such as education, to a great extent, will remove, and we are therefore stimulated to perseverance. The confinements and restraints of a school-room being irksome to those who have been accustomed to rove unrestrained; the want of parental government, leaving children very much to their own will as to attendance, and the precarious mode of subsistence, depending much on hunting and fishing, the older boys being very frequently called away from school in the pursuit of these occupations, are causes of irregularity. Notwithstanding, however, the irregularity which these causes produce, there is a gradual improvement perceptible.

Meetings—The attendance on meetings during the winter and spring was very gratifying. The truths of the gospel, which are the surest means of advancing any people to, or preserving them in, a state of civilization, are finding their way to the minds and hearts of some of these people, leading them to abandon their old superstitions, and to seek the light and blessings of true religion. By contrasting the condition of those who have enjoyed more directly the means of improvement, which the mission and Government have afforded, with the bands further removed, or with that of themselves before those means were enjoyed, there is a manifest advance on the part of many toward civilization. I regret to have to say, what duty requires me to mention. Through the influence of some half-breeds, who had appointments under the Government, our efforts have been greatly counteracted, and, I think, the improvement of the people greatly retarded. By the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors among them, and by the pernicious example of using it themselves, they have done much to injure those whom they were sent to benefit. In consequence of my speaking of and opposing such a course of conduct, they have endeavored to prejudice the minds of the people against me, and to alienate them from me. In some cases they have succeeded to some extent, especially with the chief Es-quag-na-he, and through him with his band. The consequence has been, more drinking and feasting this summer than any time since the mission was established. As intemperance is the great bane of these people, it is very desirable they should receive the protection of some wholesome laws from the Government, which acts as their guardian. And every consideration appears to require that the character and conduct of those individuals, whom the Government introduces among them, should be such as not to degrade that Government in the eyes of these people, nor debase them in morals lower than they are sunk by nature. In looking at these people, and contemplating them in prospect of the future, there are many things to encourage to perseverance in efforts for their good. They have fairly commenced a village. They have laid out a street and have erected several substantial log-houses. What retards them from a more rapid improvement, is the uncertainty of their location. They express themselves as being strongly desirous of remaining on their present location, and making it their home by purchase, if it cannot be otherwise secured to them. As to the question of their location, I say nothing. I express the desire they have often expressed to me. I would only remark that permanence of location is very important to their advance in civilization, and as they need all the stimulus which that would afford, if their minds can be put at rest on that subject, it would be well. In view of their permanency in their present location, some aid in building is desirable. Several have their houses up, and are at a stand, not knowing how to make window-sash and doors, and not having tools. In the absence of a carpenter,

they look to us to aid them, which we do, as far as other duties will allow. In view of the question of the permanency of their location being determined favorably, with some such aid and protection as above referred to, I think there is much to encourage the hope, that not a few may be elevated to a state of civilization, and be inspired with the pure morals and sublime hopes of the gospel.

Your obedient servant,

P. DOUGHERTY.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

[Sub-Report.]

OTTOWA COLONY, BARRY COUNTY,

Richland P. O., August 18, 1841.

SIR: Since the season has arrived that I should render a minute statement of everything relating to the progress of the Indians at this colony in regard to education, agriculture, and domestic arts, &c., I herewith present the following:

The population of the colony has not increased the past year; consequently, there has been no necessity for increasing the number of dwellings, or of enlarging their fields as formerly. They have been industrious, many of them having raised supplies of corn to sell to their less prosperous neighbors. There has been but two deaths during the last twelve months, and rarely an instance of sickness. The call for furs the present season has operated to the disadvantage of the Indians; many of them, instead of farming to much extent, or laboring in mechanical pursuits, have employed their time in hunting abroad. Another circumstance operating to their disadvantage has been a ready sale for berries among the white population. Much time has been spent, and every domestic avocation must stop or suffer, for the whole family must leave to collect berries; but what is worse, and most disheartening of all, is the schoolmaster must suffer a derangement. The number on our school register is twenty-three, eighteen of whom are children of the natives, the remainder are white children. Their studies have been reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. The school has been kept open for the reception of the children at all times when there has been a prospect of attendance.

It is with regret, I confess, that I have not realized the improvement in the school which I anticipated. My mind has often been exercised with interrogatories like the following: Is the appropriation from Government now judiciously applied? Would the generous public, if acquainted with the circumstances, contribute to the school? What way can be devised to improve this state of things? &c. The teachers employed for the winter term could not secure attendance, and in giving my attention during the summer term, I did not succeed to my wishes. I am sensible, from my present and past experience, that the only effectual method to promote the progress of education among the Ottawa tribe, is to board, clothe, and take the whole charge of the children. In adopting this plan, I would select the most promising youth to board, and receive any that would attend from their homes: also, I would receive neighboring white children, which would be an assistance to them speaking the English language. After the pupils had

obtained a knowledge of the common elementary studies, they could withdraw, and give place to others.

Receipts and expenditures.—The amount received from various sources the last four quarters, ending July 14, 1841, is \$1,034 70, namely: from Government for education, \$300; for the erection of a building suitable for school and meeting house, \$200; for agriculture, \$150; from Indians out of their annuities, to liquidate their debt in part on land, \$61 50; private funds, \$323 20. The sum paid out during the same quarters is, \$1,136 25, and applied as follows: for cancelling former debt on land, \$291; for implements in husbandry and mechanical tools, \$160 85; for the support of family, \$412 11; for erecting buildings, \$272 29; excess of expenditures above receipts, \$106 81. A laudable anxiety was manifested by the natives to possess a more convenient building for school and meetings. A resolve was made at a meeting last winter, to build a commodious house, and solicit assistance from Government, through the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. The board consented to appropriate \$350, by quarterly instalments. The natives have cut and scored the timber, and the building is now in progress, under contract, to be completed this fall. The appropriation of \$150 was applied to the purchase of harness, and ploughs, and mechanical tools. It was gratifying to notice the cordial reception, and the application made from the grant by Government. The plough castings were wooded by them, and their horses were trained and used in the harness; and, with but one or two exceptions, their fields were ploughed with their horses. Many sleighs were made in the winter, and their horses were used to transport their products to market. In the spring, a team from one to four horses (and as many drivers) were engaged in ploughing. They have already perceived so much benefit from domesticating their horses, that they are preparing, for the first time, hay and suitable grain to feed them at their dwellings, instead of their roving in the woods. As the application could not supply each family with a harness, the destitute are hoping that a continued grant will be made. I would solicit your attention to the long-known obstruction to the advancement of civilization and morality among the Indians, viz., calling and collecting them at one point, and detaining them for a number of days, to receive their annuities. There are those who have refrained from the use of liquor entirely during the season, until they were called to the payment, and there seeing their old friends giving vent to their appetites, and being urged by traders to partake of the cup, and now distant from any restraining influences, they yield to the temptation, and waste of property and ruinous consequences follow. I would ask as a remedy, that the paymaster take the census of this colony (and other stations would be happy to unite) on his way to the place of payment, and reserve the share of this colony, and make the payment on his return.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. SLATER, *Teacher.*

ROBERT STUART.

[Sub-Report.]

OLD WING, August 14, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I received a note from you, per E. Cowles, in which you manifest considerable interest in our welfare, and the success of our mission.

You also request me to give a report of our mission, prospects, wants, &c. Mr. Cowles doubtless informed you that, from the first, we have been embarrassed for want of funds, so that we have not progressed, in any respect, as we might otherwise have done. Yet we have none of us been idle. It is nearly three years since we began to make arrangements to settle the colony. Above two years since we purchased the land; during this time we have had a school as much as circumstances would admit. The Indians have always exhibited a warm interest in the school, and the scholars have made great progress in learning. We have had preaching on the sabbath a considerable proportion of the time. The Indians have shown an earnestness, I might say an anxiety, to hear the truth, which I have seldom witnessed in other people. We have in all, I judge, about fifty acres of land cleared, except the large timber, which we have had no oxen to log up till recently. The crops (chiefly corn, potatoes, beans, and pumpions), look very promising. The Indians do their work in manly style; they fully evince what they are capable of doing if they have a farmer to assist them. The society have received from Government seven hundred and fifty dollars, which, with what has been received from other sources, has been a small amount in comparison with the work to be done. Our school-house is not yet finished; but we intend to finish it this season, though we have no funds on hand. Our prospects are so blended with our wants, that if our wants are supplied, I have confidence to say our prospects are good. All the dark shades of our picture are made such (to use the expression) by our being handcuffed and fettered. We have little to do with. Our wants are then, first—that some arrangement be made so that the Indians shall not be obliged to go to Mackinac every season for their payments; this necessarily occupies more time than the payment is worth, and the way they manage nearly the whole summer. Second—we need a farmer who possesses a character adapted to the station. Dr. O. D. Goodrich, of Allegan, has been named as a proper man. I think him well qualified, and would be happy could he be appointed.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

GEO. N. SMITH.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.

20.

MISSION HOUSE,
Sault St. Marie, August 18, 1841.

DEAR SIR: As I have presented the retrospective comparison requested by the superintendent, in my report to him, it may not be so particularly interesting to you. I will therefore omit it, and come directly to the present state of the mission.

Our school has been regularly conducted through the year. That we divide into quarters, and have an examination at the close of each quarter, and a vacation of one week. We enrol the names of the scholars anew each quarter, and report accordingly.

The first quarter of our year, which was the last of 1840, we had forty-two pupils enrolled, nineteen of whom were Indians and mixed bloods, who are taught free—ten boys and nine girls.

The second quarter we had forty-nine on our list, thirty-two of whom were favored with gratuitous instruction—eighteen boys and fourteen girls. The third quarter we had thirty-two enrolled, seventeen of whom were taught free; and the present quarter, on the first of this month, which was the date of my annual report to the board, we had forty-six enrolled, twenty-nine of whom are favored with their tuition free—ten of them are boys, and nineteen are girls. Six new ones have since been received, which makes the number on our school-list, at this date, fifty-one, thirty of whom have free tuition—eleven boys and nineteen girls.

Children belonging to Catholic families enjoy the same privileges with us as others.

Beside those already reported as favored with gratuitous instruction, we are now teaching three or four children belonging to a poor widow of French descent, who lately buried her husband, though the children have no Indian blood in them.

The progress of the pupils, in their studies, has been as good as could reasonably be expected, with the attendance they give.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, have been taught in the school, and most of our boarding-scholars have made some progress in most, and some in all of those branches.

We are now trying the experiment of conducting our missionary work with boarding a less number of scholars than formerly.

Eight beneficiaries have been supported a part of the year—five boys and three girls; but at present we have but six—four boys and two girls; one of each having been dismissed during the year.

Our boys are instructed in the usual branches of farming business, common in this country, and also have as good a knowledge of sailing and managing boats, nets, &c., as could be expected of persons of their age. Our girls are instructed in the art of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, &c.; and the girls who attend the school are also instructed in these latter branches an hour or two after school.

We have a sabbath-school and a bible class connected with the mission, for the benefit of all who choose to attend.

We maintain the regular administration of the word and ordinances to the mission church, which is mostly composed of native members. And in addition to this, I have a route established, of about one hundred and twenty miles in length, up and down these waters, which I travel mostly over several times in a year, in visiting the Indians at their different locations for fishing and hunting; and during the past year I have travelled more than eight hundred miles in these missionary excursions, and in them have preached more than fifty regular discourses, beside much private instruction given to individuals. A large portion of these journeys have been performed in the winter, when the Indians were farthest from our place. I, however, generally visit most of them in the spring, to encourage and instruct them in preparing their gardens, and have succeeded in getting most of them to plant potatoes and some vegetables for the comfort of their families; and they appear to realize that it is in truth an addition to their comforts.

They have made no special enlargement to their gardens the present year, owing, as they informed me, to a report that was circulated among them just at that season. The story was, that the American Government was intending to remove them beyond the Mississippi the present year. It came near preventing some of them from planting any vegetables at all,

and probably would, had I not visited them just at that time. But I happily succeeded in removing their fears, and they went on with their planting. But it was then too late to do as much as they had before contemplated.

Their potatoes did well last season, but I am unable to report the amount raised among them. One family, however, raised 50 or 60 bushels; and another, according to the account he gave me, more than 100. Most of those with whom I labor grow a sufficient quantity to aid them much in living. Potatoes, turnips, and squashes, are some of the principal vegetables they raise. Peas, beans, corn, wheat, and buckwheat, have been tried, but are more likely to be destroyed by frost or vermin. Corn is sometimes raised to use green.

A pair of oxen is kept at the expense of the mission, for the benefit of the Indians and mission. In the use of them, and in my instructions and aid in agriculture, the Catholic Indians, and all who have not a missionary to aid them in these things, share.

We have connected with the mission about six acres of land under cultivation, for the growing of grass and vegetables; and about as much more cleared ready for the harrow and plough; but will require considerable labor in cultivating it before it will bring a crop.

About twenty dollars have been expended in repairing the mission buildings the past year: thirty or forty more ought to be expended for the same purpose, between this and winter.

At present fish are so low that few are disposed to do anything at barreling them. Shegna, who has formerly been a leading man in that business, has, for more than two years, been unable to do anything on account of ill health; but has kept his sons at it a part of the year, and his family receive a comfortable support. But so few are engaged in the business, I have not taken the trouble to ascertain the amount put up.

They have generally done well in making sugar, the present season. Most of the families of any note have made from 300 to 600 or 700 pounds. But three regularly-appointed missionaries are at present employed in this mission—myself, and Mrs. B., and the Rev. James D. Cameron. Mr. Cameron is an itinerant missionary, and travels through different parts of the Ojibwa country.

My son, Adoniram J. Bingham, has been the teacher of the school until the 1st of June last, when it became necessary for him to leave the service of the mission to fulfil other engagements. I then hired a young lady at the place to finish that quarter; and now my daughter is teaching it under my special care and direction, while we are looking with expectation for a teacher appointed by the board.

In relation to the future prospects of the mission and Indians in these parts, it is difficult to predict anything very favorable, so long as two things (which we consider as evils) exist as they now do.

One is, the influence that the British agency at the Manitolin exerts over the American Indians around us.

And the other is, the influence that whiskey-dealers in these regions exert over them.

So long as whole families are, in their heathenish and unconverted state, introduced into their church relation, and flattered with the idea that their moral state is now good, for they are of the same religion of their *kitche-ogemaerekwá*, or great princely mother, and the great, wise, and pious

men of the British nation ; certainly it must seriously militate against the labors of those missionaries who cannot conscientiously receive into their Christian fellowship any but those who give scripture evidence of having been renewed in the spirit of their minds. And so long as our Indians are accustomed to frequent a place where 12 or 14 houses are licensed to deal out intoxicating liquor to a population of 200 or 300 souls ; and while there are so many individuals who spend the most part of their time in peddling the deadly stuff to Indians, as well as others, and no check can be put to it, who, that knows the native fondness of an Indian for it, can calculate on any very extensive and beneficial results from the most faithful and self-denying labors of the missionary. But, notwithstanding this dark and gloomy picture, we do not despair. God has wrought wonders for us here. A goodly number of natives, who formerly were intemperate, have been reclaimed, wholly abandoned the use of intoxicating drink, professed Christianity, and, for 8, 10, and 12 years, have lived lives of such devoted piety, that no complaint of a dereliction from Christian principles or practice has ever been brought against them. And they yet stand as living evidences of the power of Christianity to save from vice.

And now, in view of what God has wrought for us, we still hope for further manifestations of his mercy ; and, from present appearances in our garrison, we feel our hope strengthened.

Before I close this communication, I would remark, that Shegua, a chief and leading man among his people in everything pertaining to Indian reform, is desirous to have a house built for himself and family. He is naturally an industrious man, but has been sick, and wholly laid aside from business, for about two and a half years. His complaint is such as to render it very unpleasant and difficult for them to move about as Indians commonly do ; and the physicians tell him he ought to live in a house. He has got glass to light it, and barks to cover it, and we have nearly enough logs hauled out to lay up the body of it ; and he now earnestly solicits the Department to send a workman to put it up. It is a subject of so much importance in our estimation, that we consider it a proper article for this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BINGHAM,
Missionary.

JAMES ORD, Esq.,
Sub-Agent, Sault St. Marie.

MISSION HOUSE, *Little Rapids, August 14, 1841.*

SIR: I embrace the present opportunity of making to you my annual report of the state of the missions under my care.

Sault St. Marie.—At this station there have been employed, during the past year, the undersigned, as superintendent, Mrs. Brockway as house-keeper, Rev. G. W. Brown, school-teacher, and Rev. P. Marksman as interpreter and native preacher. The religious meetings have generally been well attended. The school has been continued through the year, with the exception of about three weeks vacation. The whole number in school, during the year, has been 48: 24 males and 24 females. Nine of these

are mixed-bloods, the rest are full-blood Ojibwas. Of these, 16 have been boarded and clothed at the expense of the mission; one of the number has been married during the year, and one has been taken away, so that we now have but 14 which are inmates of the mission family.

Kewauvenon Mission.—At this station there have been, the past year, one white and one native preacher; Rev. George King has been in charge of the mission and school, and Rev. John Kahbage interpreter. They have had a school through the most of the year: whole number of scholars 24. The general condition of the missions, and of the Indians connected with them, are much as they were when I last reported to you.

We have made some improvements in clearing and fencing land, building, &c.; and we still wish to labor for the salvation and happiness of this interesting though unfortunate people; and we are the more inclined to do so, inasmuch as we feel that our past labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.

W. H. BROCKWAY,

Superintendent of Missions of the M. E. Church in Michigan.

JAMES ORD, Esq.,

Indian Sub-Agent, Sault St. Marie, Michigan.

22.

Extract from the report of D. P. Bushnell, in relation to schools.

"No reports have been received from any of the superintendents or teachers of schools among the Chippewas, with the exception of that of Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, herewith enclosed. The Rev. Mr. Hall's school, at this place, has been continued without interruption during the year. The condition of this, as well as of the schools and missions generally, it is believed, does not differ materially from last year. These Indians have not manifested any very general disposition to avail themselves of the advantage held out by the benevolence of the various missionary societies for their improvement: and their erratic habits do not afford any very strong assurance that they will soon be disposed to regard them more favorably. Any effectual improvement in the character and condition of this race, must be the work of time, and accomplished under circumstances of the greatest discouragement and trial. It is due to the missionaries in this part of the country to state that they have, in the prosecution of their benevolent labors, endured deprivations, and met and surmounted obstacles of the greatest discouragement, with a degree of fortitude and perseverance deserving the richest reward."

[Sub-Report.]

LAPORTE, WIS., July 26, 1841.

SIR: In conformity to a regulation in the Indian affairs of our Government, I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the school

within the Indian mission district of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, among the Chippewas, under my superintendency.

It has now been four years since our missions were established among the Chippewas, but owing to the disturbances between the Sioux and Chippewa nations, and the unfortunate locations of missions first made (being among the bands nearest the Sioux), we have found great difficulty in keeping up our schools, or any other department of our operations among them.

Our first mission was established at Elk river, near the Little Falls of the Mississippi; and a school was, for a season, taught there, which was well attended. But the Indians were forced to leave that place, and they removed some seventy-five miles higher up the Mississippi, to Rabbit lake, where it was supposed they would not be molested by the Sioux. Our mission at Elk river was also abandoned, and re-established at Rabbit lake, where buildings were erected and a school taught for a part of two seasons, in which some 25 or 30 children were clothed and taught. In the fall of 1840 a mission was also established at Sandy lake, one of the most prominent points in that section of country, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Spates, and a school organized. The mission was well received by the Indians, and some 30 children were taught through the winter and spring; and many of the Indians were induced to receive seed from us, and to plant potatoes for themselves. The prospect for success at this place is now very flattering.

During the last spring the hostilities between the two warring nations increased to such a degree, that again the Indians at Rabbit lake were driven from their position, and retired back further into their own country, and our establishment at the Point was in consequence abandoned.

Finding that there was but little hope of peace being established upon the borders of the Chippewa country, I determined to go into the interior of the Indian country, and make two permanent missions beyond the reach of the commotion produced annually on the borders by the warriors, which wholly unfit the Indian mind for any improvement whatever. Consequently we have now taken a stand at two prominent points: the first at Whitefish lake, where there are many more Indians than were at our former station, and where we were earnestly solicited (by the Indians who were under our instructions at Rock river, and now reside here), to locate. The second is at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior.

As our supplies will be received from the east, this was a convenient point, and one that commands much influence over surrounding bands. Houses are already provided at Fond du Lac, and a school will open in a short time, greatly to the gratification of the Indians at that place.

We now have three missions in the country. The one at Sandy lake is under the charge of Rev. H. J. Brace, aided by Rev. Samuel Spates; a school in operation of 30 scholars. The one at Whitefish lake is in charge of Rev. John Johnson. No school is yet in operation for want of houses, but will be organized this fall. The one at Fond du Lac is to be conducted by Rev. George Cossway and wife. A school will be regularly taught, so soon as the missionary arrives. At each of these places the Indians were the first to invite us to their villages, and pledged themselves to patronise the schools. and, in other respects, to be taught by the missionaries. We entertain hopes of success at each place, as the men

employed in each mission (excepting Mr. Brace) speak the Chippewa language.

The amount of money heretofore expended in support of these missions has been from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year for pay of missionaries and their expenses, and something less for building, though the exact amount could not now be stated. * * *

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

D. P. BUSHNELL, Esq.,
Indian Sub-Agent.

23.

ST. PETER'S, August 11, 1841.

SIR: As superintendent of the Indian school established by the Rock River annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, at the Little Crow's village of Sioux Indians, it becomes my duty to report to you the condition and prospects of the school under my charge.

The school at this point is one that has been in existence, in one form or another, for the last three years, but which has been occasionally suspended, on account of the absence of the Indians from the village, and, for the last season, on account of the houses having been taken from the missionaries by the Indian farmers.

Since a restoration of the houses, there have been in attendance from fifteen to twenty Indian children and youth, and some twenty-two half-bloods. The interest manifested by the Indian children and youth was of such a character as to induce the belief that, if permitted to pursue their studies, they would soon acquire the ability to read and write with facility. But, unfortunately for them, upon the recurrence of hostilities this spring, between the Chippewas and Sioux, the principal chief of the village came into the school and entered his protest against any boy or youth of his village attending the school or receiving instruction from the missionaries, under the ill-conceived idea that if they were educated they would not make soldiers or fighting-men; consequently, for the last two months this portion of our school has been suspended.

The usual attendance of Indian children in our schools, when not embarrassed by the influence of war and the opposition of the chief, has, previous to the present season, been about thirty scholars. They have been taught principally in English, and a system of instruction employed suited to their genius and taste, viz., by the use of the slate in forming characters and writing—the art of writing and orthography in the same exercise. By this method, it is found that Indian children and youth will be delighted with their employment, and scarcely ever tire in school hours in pursuing their studies.

The number of teachers, beside the superintendent, have been one male and one female. The annual cost to the Missionary Society, in supporting this mission, is about \$1,500.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. KAVANAUGH.

Col. A. J. BRUCE, *Indian Agent.*

POKEGOMA, WISCONSIN TERRITORY,
September 1, 1841.

RESPECTED SIR: I herewith transmit you the eighth report of this mission.

* * * * *

During the past winter, and in the early part of the spring, there was a very general desire on the part of the pagan Indians to adopt habits of civilization—particularly in building houses, cultivating the ground, and educating their children. Five or six commenced building houses and clearing ground, and some others intended soon to follow their example.

Mr. Russel, the Indian farmer, in connexion with us, aided these to some extent. Mr. R. had made arrangements to aid them efficiently in agriculture; and several from abroad had proposed coming here and availing themselves of his aid.

Very unfortunately for the Indians here, some Ojibwas from the Mississippi, early in the spring, committed fresh outrages upon the Sioux of St. Peter's, which incensed them to a very high degree. These Indians, aware of the fact, apprehended that the Sioux would retaliate upon them, being the most contiguous to St. Peter's of any Ojibwas. So great were their fears of an attack from the Sioux, that more than half of them left the place and vicinity, and fled to remote parts. Those who remained, prepared much larger fields for planting than usual; and while in the very midst of planting, they were attacked by the Sioux, and two of their number killed and four or five wounded.

A few days after this event, the whole body of Indians left, to flee to places of safety to the north, leaving half of their ground unplanted, and their fields unfenced. None have yet returned, and probably will not, to remain, unless our Government should interpose their kind offices in their behalf, in preventing further depredations of the Sioux upon them.

The Indians of this quarter have, for a number of years past, been on friendly terms with the Sioux of St. Peter's, their southern neighbors, and desire still to be. We have no expectation that the recent breach will be healed, unless our Government act as mediator, as the Sioux are determined to prosecute the war against them.

Very, &c., &c., &c.,

F. AYER.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Report of the mission school at Lacquiparle, for the year ending May, 1841.

Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., and Stephen R. Riggs, A. M., missionaries; Alexander G. Huggins, farmer and teacher; Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Huggins, Fanny Huggins, female teachers; John N. Kirker, assistant laborer.

Number of names on the school bills of the year—females 56, males 45; making 101.

Average attendance for term ending November, 1840, 12½.

Average attendance for winter term, ending March 1, 1841—female school, 21½; boys' school, 14½; making 35¾.

Average for nine weeks of the spring term 7½.

Of these, eleven have been studying English, and thirteen arithmetic; two or three of whom advanced as far as the single rule of three.

The women and girls have, during the year, spun and wove three blankets and eight short-gowns.

Owing to the drought, the corn raised by the Indians at this village, this summer, is not as much, probably, by one third, as they have had for two years past. They have now, probably, about fifteen horses.

The mission-houses are the same as reported last year, with the addition of a house in building, of unburnt bricks, 36 feet by 24. intended, when finished, for a church. and also, by means of a folding partition, for two school-rooms. The live-stock of the mission are, three horses, twenty-one cattle, four sheep, and two hogs, with a few fowls. The land enclosed by fence remains the same as last year. Number of Indians here, about the same as formerly reported. The number of births have, however, exceeded the deaths. The aversion to labor, on the part of the men, may be said to be wearing away a little; they have assisted us more this summer than ever before.

This report is respectfully submitted on behalf of the mission.

S. R. RIGGS.

LACQUIPARLE. *September 20. 1841.*

26.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *October 6, 1841.*

SIR: I have delayed a few days making a report on schools, hoping to be able to give you more general information. I have but very little to communicate, except from the Choctaw teachers, as they are the only ones that have furnished me with any report.

The Cherokees have a large education-fund, under the treaty stipulation, which has not yet been applied. The National Council, now in session, under whose control this fund is placed, is expected to take immediate measures to put schools in operation. The fund is ample to do much good. Many of the Cherokees are intelligent, educated men, who have had the advantage of examining our institutions. We may, therefore, expect that they will adopt such a system of education, as will enable them to educate generally their people. There are several missionary schools under the American Board of Missions, in the Cherokee Nation, that are actively engaged in teaching.

The female school at Dwight is highly spoken of. I regret, very much, that I have not a report from this institution: it is conducted with ability and discipline. The students are generally boarded at the school. In addition to their general education, which is as liberal as you will find in most of our female schools, the girls are taught knitting, sewing, needle-work, and such a knowledge of domestic affairs as may render them useful in after life.

I attended, lately, the Choctaw and Chickasaw General Council four

days. The subject of education was warmly and favorably discussed: a general feeling is manifested upon this subject. The council are in favor of a change in the application of their school-fund from the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, to their own nation. Resolutions expressive of their wishes have been adopted, which will be submitted to the Department. Many plans and suggestions have been made to educate Indians: the task is a difficult one, surrounded by many obstructions. The manual-labor system would succeed better than any yet adopted. The children would be under the control of the teachers all the time: a punctual attendance would be the consequence. At present the schools are placed in convenient neighborhoods. Parental authority is slightly exercised in compelling attendance. In winter the children are thinly clad; and, in summer, they are occasionally required in the crops. All these hindrances prove a great drawback in obtaining an education: these would be obviated by a boarding-school, upon the manual-labor system.

I have witnessed the slow progress of education among the Indians for some time. A deeper feeling pervades the Choctaws than usual: this should be encouraged. A beginning, in their own country, upon the system they propose, would give energy and more general activity. The establishing of such an institution, conducted upon proper principles, would, itself, exercise a great moral influence. They say, with much justice, that the great expense of sending boys so far from home, would be saved; that the expenditure would be among them; and, as you will see from their resolutions, have provided for bringing their boys home. Should this proposed school go into operation, a printing press will also be established, and every facility afforded to make it useful.

I enclose you several school-teacher reports, with the number of scholars. You can see that they are doing some service. These schools were placed, some years since, through the nation, at what was then believed the best locations. In some instances the Choctaws have removed to other sections of the country: by this means the schools have been broken up to some extent. The appropriation under which these schools have been maintained, has expired by limitation. There is a balance of the fund unexpended, which should be applied to keep up such schools as are most active and usefully employed. Two of the teachers are young ladies, of about eighteen years of age, native Choctaws. They conduct the schools, and deserve great credit for their ability and exertions in behalf of their people. They speak the Choctaw language, and have the entire confidence of the nation. The three teachers, under the 20th article of the treaty of 1830, have yet some ten years unexpended time. They have the same difficulties to contend with, as their scholars come from home and return at night.

Mr. William Wilson, who teaches near this place, has a tolerably good school. A few are boarded at their own expense from other parts of the nation; by this means the school is kept up. Mr. Wilson is qualified by education and strict integrity of moral character to take charge of a much higher institution. The Rev. Ramsay D. Potts, has used great exertion to keep up his school. The neighborhood is thinly settled. He is a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and has, by his piety and labor, united a number of Choctaws to his church. Mr. Rind has a small school; he is using exertions to enlarge it. Should the fund now used in Kentucky, be transferred to this nation, as the Choctaws expect, some of the teachers, or their salaries, can be judiciously

transferred to the larger institution. You will find enclosed a communication from the Rev. Cyrus Byington, a Presbyterian missionary, which gives a pleasing view of the labor of those missionaries in this nation. It is an act of justice to this gentleman, as well as to others engaged with him, to state, that they have devoted their time and talents to the improvement of the Choctaws for many years, even before their emigration. That they have, by their example as well as preaching the gospel and educating the Choctaw children, rendered essential service, is evident, and does not admit of a doubt. It is rare on Red river to see a drunken Indian, while many Choctaws are members of the church, and give a regular attendance at preaching. Sabbath-schools are in operation, as you will find from the report. I regret that I cannot give so favorable account of the district on Arkansas. Here, education has not been so highly prized; and, while that portion of the nation constituting the great majority of the tribe on Red river have evidently advanced, this district is more given to idleness and intemperance. The Methodist society have an itinerant preacher among the Choctaws. They have also a number of natives who have united themselves to this society. I have, however, no report furnished me.

The Creeks have but one school under treaty stipulation. They emerge slowly from their old habits, and show but little interest upon the subject of education. They are perhaps the most numerous tribe on our frontier. They are but little intermixed with the whites, and have a general distaste for education. At present, they have no missionaries with them, owing mainly to the imprudence of one that resided with them a few years since. They have a native or two that preach occasionally: but it is a lamentable truth that the Creeks are so deficient in the means of civilization.

If the funds designed for education were concentrated upon an institution located within their own country, upon the manual-labor system, I have no doubt, with proper management, such an institution would succeed. There seems to be no plan that would ensure success so well as this. The object is so desirable, not only for education, but to introduce the mechanic arts, that it is worthy of a trial.

The Osages and Quapaws have each an education fund, which, at a proper time, should be applied to schools in their nation. The Chickasaws, from their large investment, have it in their power, when they become more permanently settled, to establish schools to educate their people. Entertaining the belief, predicated upon some experience with Indians, their customs and manners, that they are to be reclaimed and civilized by means of education and the introduction of the mechanic arts, I cannot but hope that all the means calculated to effect this great object, will be carefully and steadily applied to effect a reformation so ardently and fondly desired.

Very, &c.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

[Sub-Report.]

CHOCTAW AGENCY WEST, *October 6, 1841.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report of the school under my charge.

I was appointed teacher of the school which I now occupy about the last of May, A. D. 1837, and commenced teaching on the 1st of June following; since which time I have regularly discharged the duties of my station. My school has generally been pretty well attended. The situation of my school, though by no means the best in the nation, yet I believe it is as good as any selection that could be made in this district.

During the past year I have had thirty-two scholars in my school; of whom about twenty have been regular, the rest irregular. Of the former, all can read, and the greater part very well. Three have studied the Latin and Greek languages, with some of the higher branches of mathematics, five have studied English grammar, and sixteen geography, with the use of the globes (an excellent set of which I procured last year at my own expense). These, with spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, comprehend all the branches taught in my school. The progress of all regular scholars has been generally good.

Much has been said, by different persons, respecting the Indian character, and their susceptibility of improvement and civilization. While some have maintained that they can be reclaimed from their native habits of roving at large, and subsisting by the chase and the spontaneous products of the earth, others have as strenuously supported sentiments opposite to the former, and assert that there is something in the natural structure of the Indian's mind which resists all efforts that may be made to reclaim them from the customs of their ancestors; and, in order to establish their opinion, they say that an Indian boy may be taken, when young, and educated among the whites, where he can acquire a perfect knowledge of all their manners and customs; and then let this boy, when grown to be a man, return to his nation, he will soon relinquish the manners and customs of civilized life, and adopt those of his tribe. This is no doubt the case among some of the most uncivilized tribes. We should, however, pause and inquire into the cause, before we adopt sentiments so unfavorable to the Indian race. Does this change of manners proceed from the natural structure of his mind, or from the condition in which he is placed? If we attentively examine the subject, we will find the latter to be the source whence proceeds this change of action.

Man is truly an imitative being, in all ranks and conditions, and is much disposed to follow the footsteps of the multitude. This sentiment is abundantly exemplified in our western States, to which emigrants from all the older settled portions of the United States are daily flocking. And we may inquire, do these men pursue the same habits of constant industry and economy that they did in their native States? Do they generally devote that attention to the comforts and conveniences of living that they did when surrounded with neighbors who were exerting themselves to surpass each other in all kinds of improvements?

The answer is obvious to every one who has any knowledge of the West. This change cannot be justly attributed to any natural want of energy in the emigrants (for, as a general rule, the most energetic and enterprising emigrate), but solely to the influence of circumstances. How,

then, are we to remedy this evil? How are we to remove the causes which tend to keep the red man in a savage or barbarous state? Shall we, as hitherto, send a few youths every year to some school among the whites, and educate them there, and then send them back to their nation, with the expectation that they can accomplish a general reformation? This system has been sufficiently tried, without effecting the desired change. We should therefore adopt a system based upon the broad principle of general reform; which can be effected only by the general diffusion of knowledge among the great mass of the people.

The education of the Indians, in their present condition, should not be confined to letters alone, but should embrace agriculture and the mechanic arts, together with whatever else would tend to their general improvement.

Manual-labor schools should be established in the nation, which schools should be open for the reception of all the youth in the nation, for whose benefit they have been established. By this means, a sense of equal rights and privileges will be established; which will have a tendency to make them feel the importance of the station they occupy, and inspire them with a degree of national pride.

The teachers of these schools should be selected with great care, as they ought to be practical men, well educated, of great patience, unwearied exertion, and unblemished morals. They should moreover be so liberally provided for, as to render it unnecessary for them to direct their attention to anything else than the improvement of the general condition of the Indians, among whom they may be placed.

In the work of educating the Indians, much time and patience are required; as a nation cannot naturally be born in a day, so neither can the manners and customs of a people be changed instantaneously. Generations must pass away, and their places be filled by others, before a complete and absolute change can be effected.

By a reference to the pages of history, we will find this sentiment corroborated by the slow and gradual improvement of all nations that have been reclaimed from their savage customs and manners. Take for example, the inhabitants of the British islands, from the time of the invasion of Julius Cesar, until the present time, when they may justly be esteemed one of the most enlightened nations on the globe.

The Indian tribes that have been emigrated to the west of the Mississippi, are more favorably situated for improvement and civilization, than any other tribe has heretofore been; inasmuch as they have a country, without the limits of any State, guarantied to them and their posterity; where they have the protecting and fostering arm of Government extended around them, to defend and protect their rights from the lawless encroachments of the whites, or other tribes of Indians.

All the emigrant tribes have a territory, ample in extent and resources, to meet all their necessary wants, whether they direct their attention to pasturage or agriculture; for both which their country is naturally well adapted. In addition to all this, they have ample funds under the direction and control of the United States Government, for the support of schools in every part of their country, and, also, for carrying on all the affairs of their respective governments: which funds would thus be much more usefully expended for national purposes, than if they were distributed, as they are now generally done, in the form of annuities to individuals.

The system of annuities has, no doubt, a tendency to make the Indians

generally more improvident, and less industrious than they would otherwise be. Necessity is the mother of exertion; and if the Indians had to obtain, by their own exertion, those articles which they procure at present with their annuity money, I have no doubt they would be better off in every respect, and a few years' experience would show the advantage of this change of system. There are some who exert themselves, and do, by no means, depend on their annuity as a means of subsistence, but view it as so much clear gain. However, there are others that depend on their annuity entirely, for the purchase of all their blankets, clothing, and other articles of merchandise.

Inattention to female education has greatly retarded civilization among the Indian tribes. It is a fact, now universally acknowledged by all enlightened nations, that mothers have a greater influence in forming the character of the rising generation, than fathers.

Schools should therefore be established for the education of all the females of the rising generation. And, as with the males, their education should not be confined to letters alone, but should embrace spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing, and domestic economy.

This kind of an education would enable them to manage the concerns of a family, when they are married, so as to make home a place of comfort to their husbands, instead of an abode of filth, as is too frequently the case.

By these, and other means of a similar nature and tendency, I feel confident that the Indian tribes, generally, can be reclaimed from their uncivilized habits, and made to appreciate the blessings of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

Major WM. ARMSTRONG,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

[Sub-Report.]

CLEAR CREEK, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR: The time has arrived for making my report of the school under my care, on Clear Creek. My school during the past year has numbered 26 scholars; 8 of that number are progressing in geography, history, arithmetic, and book-keeping; 5 reading, writing, and the first principles of arithmetic; the other 13 varying in spelling from 3 letters to a beginning of easy reading lessons. I find them quite susceptible; and those of an age to feel their interest, are very studious, and are progressing rapidly. This neighborhood is composed chiefly of intelligent half-breeds, who feel a particular interest in the education of their children. There is but three full bloods in this school, and all bid fair to become useful to the nation.

Having in former reports given you a general aspect of the face of the country, I now proceed to its cultivation. Within the bounds of my observation, farming is considerably on the advance, though this section has suffered considerably from drought. I think in 10 or 15 miles around, there will be made 1,200 or 1,500 bales of cotton, a small surplus of corn, considerable of the different kinds of small grain, but not enough for use. Minerals, and mineral springs, are plenty, some reputed good. As to minerals, they have not been examined by competent judges, therefore it is not for me to say

whether they might prove a source of wealth to the nation or not. In addition to the salt works already reported, there is another just started. From the experiment made, it is believed it will prove profitable. In addition to the mills already reported, there is a saw and grist mill in building by the Government mill-wright, which promises to be useful and profitable. Water-power is generally good through this section, and several are in waiting for the workmen; which closes all that is under my immediate observation.

Very, &c.

JOHN T. W. LEWIS.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG.

[Sub-Report.]

EAGLE TOWN, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR: As the time has arrived for preparing a report of the school at this place, will you be pleased to accept of the following:

The school commenced on the 20th day of October, 1840, and closed on the 3d day of June, 1841. The whole number of scholars enrolled was 25; the average number of regular scholars was 15. In the first class there were five scholars; they attended to reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic. In the second class there were six scholars. These attended to spelling, reading, and a little to geography. In the third class there were four scholars; they attended to easy readings. There were two in the alphabet at the close of the school. Four scholars commenced with the alphabet. I am happy to say that most of the scholars who attended school behaved well; but some were irregular in their attendance. Several of the children were taken from the school by their parents, to work at home. Not more than four or five attended at the close of the school. I mention this as the reason why the school closed so early. There has been a deficiency of common school-books; nor were any writing-books furnished for the school. There is now a want of spelling-books, reading-books, geographies, and writing-books. At the sabbath-school about 30 scholars attended. In this school I had the assistance of Mrs. Byington. I am, &c.

LAVINIA PITCHLYNN.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,
Agent of the U. S.

[Sub-Report.]

POSHEMAHTAH DISTRICT,

CHOCTAW NATION, July 31, 1841.

SIR: I herewith submit to you the report of the school under my charge, for the year ending July 31, 1841.

In consequence of the removal of many of the Indians from my neighborhood, and the apathy of others, the school has not been so well attended as heretofore. Previous to the 1st of April the school was attended by 22 scholars, 11 of whom boarded in my family; for four I received compensation for their board, the residue I supported myself.

The studies pursued (with the exception of one in easy reading) have been reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history of the United States. The improvement has been as good as could have been expected, from the limited quantity of books to be obtained. The school is in great want of Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, and reading-books. It has pleased the Almighty to bless this station with the influences of his spirit; the result of which has been about 25 conversions—Indians, whites, and blacks. * * * *

The present appearance of the crops is very unpromising, in consequence of the long-continued drought. More cotton has been planted in this than in former years, and one gin has been erected by John Homah, in the vicinity of the public shop.

All which is respectfully submitted by yours, &c.

RAMSAY D. POTTS.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for Choctaw Indians.

[Sub-Report.]

GOOD WATER, July 6, 1841.

SIR: I improve this opportunity to forward my annual report of this school; and I am happy to state, that for the last six months it has been as interesting as at any former period since I commenced it. The number of scholars is not so large, but their attendance has been regular.

Whole number in school	-	-	-	-	-	19
Regular attendants	-	-	-	-	-	15
						—
In arithmetic	-	-	-	-	-	8
In geography	-	-	-	-	-	8
In writing	-	-	-	-	-	11
Reading and spelling	-	-	-	-	-	7
Words of two syllables	-	-	-	-	-	2
Words of one syllable	-	-	-	-	-	1

The class in geography have used Woodbridge's Improved Edition. They have been through it, and are now reviewing. The class in arithmetic have used Smiley's Federal Calculator. One is now in the double rule of three; two are in reduction; three are in the compound rules. All in this class, save one, have been studying arithmetic only for the last three or four months. The class in geography also are new beginners. All the advanced scholars of last year left at the summer vacation.

I can say in truth that there has been as much improvement in this school for the last year, as in any one that has past; but this improvement has not been in the same branches of science.

Connected with the school we have had an interesting sabbath-school. Those who could memorize have committed to memory and recited parts of the Bible and catechisms.

The cause of education has received a new impulse in this district of late. There are three neighborhoods where the people are now very desirous to have schools.

The cause of temperance is also gaining ground. It is the opinion of those who are well able to judge, that there has not been half the quantity of whiskey drank in this district that there was last year. This is no doubt one cause of the increased healthiness of the country. * * *

I am yours, &c.

E. HOTCHKIN.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

[Sub-Report.]

PUCKSHENUBBEE DISTRICT, CHOCTAW NATION, WEST,
Red River, August 16, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with the duties enjoined upon me, I transmit to you a report of the condition of the school under my care, also of the prospect of the crops within my knowledge. During the past session, the average number of scholars has been fifteen; irregularly, twenty-two—eight females and fourteen males. Their studies have been spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The regular scholars all talk English, and are anxious to improve. I believe that a much greater amount of good would be produced to the nation by having female schools, where not only the mental branches would be attended to, but all the necessary branches that relate to house-keeping, needlework, &c.

As to the crops, they will fall short of those of last year. The early planting will do well; but, from the early commencement of the drought, the late planting (by far the greatest portion) will be very short; indeed, some have entirely failed. The cotton crops do not appear to do so well; the frost in the first injured them, and the drought has been of no advantage. On the other topics I have nothing new, and must therefore refer you to my former reports.

Very respectfully, &c.

H. G. RIND.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Choctaw Agent.

[Sub-Report.]

MAVHEW, August, 1841.

SIR: This year I have not had many scholars. Some have quit school, and others do not attend regularly. Those that have attended regularly have made good proficiency in their studies, and those that have not attended regularly have not improved as much as I could wish. Some have been detained from school on account of sickness, and others have been kept at home to work. By boarding six, I have had, including all, twenty-four. In history, two; English grammar, one; arithmetic, eleven; geography, eight; writing, eleven; reading in testament and spelling, fourteen; words of three syllables, two; words of three and four letters, four. I think the scholars have learned well, notwithstanding we have not had a supply of books. If you could forward us some books they would be very acceptable. We have a sabbath-school, which has been attended regularly, ever since I commenced teaching, by the scholars, and a good many of the adults. This increasing disposition to learn to read is encouraging.

This school was closed on the 10th of July, and will commence on the 10th of September.

Most respectfully, &c.

TRYPHENA WALL.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, &c.

[Sub-Report.]

STOCKBRIDGE, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR: The object of this communication is to present you a brief report of the operations of the missionaries of the American board in this nation.

Agreeably to a rule in our mission, it devolved on me to visit the schools and to make a report to yourself; and I feel much pleasure in presenting the same.

During the year past, ending near the 1st of July, 1841, there were five schools in operation, under the direction and at the expense of our mission. The whole number of scholars was one hundred and fifty-seven. The average number of regular scholars was much less.

Stations and teachers.	Term time.	Scholars in day-school.	Scholars in sabbath-school.
Pine Ridge—Mrs. Electa M. Kingsbury	8 months	18	14
Wheelock—Miss Sarah Ker	9 m's, 1 week	48	48
Red River—Miss Anna Burnham	7 months	42	30
Bock-tuklo—Mrs. Anna Folsom	3 do.	8	8
Whitebloy—Mrs. Nancy C. Durker	3½ do.	14	14
Mountain Fork—Mr. A. D. Jones and Mr. G. S. Gaines	2½ do.	27	40
And after Mr. Jones left, in April, Mrs. J. N. Byington & Miss Electa McChure	2 do.		
		157	154

In addition to the above, there are three teachers, holding appointments from yourself, whose schools I also visited, as they are located within our sphere of missionary labor. The teachers furnished me with a few data, which I feel happy in presenting to you in this report.

Stations and teachers.	Term time.	Scholars in day-school.	Scholars in sabbath-school.
Eagletown—Miss Lavinia Pitchlynn	7½ months	25	30
Goodwater—Mrs. Philena T. Hotchkin	10 do.	19	20
Mayhew—Miss Tryphena Wall	10 do.	23	45
		67	95

It gave me pleasure to visit the last three schools; and I trust it will not be deemed improper for me to remark that I think the teachers were devoted to their work, and exerted themselves according to the best of their skill. And I might say the same of all the teachers, most of whom are females; four of them are native daughters, and trained in our mission-schools.

Within a short time, several sabbath-schools have been commenced, for the benefit of persons of all classes. And it is pleasant to find several captains attending these schools as pupils. By the close of another year, we may be able to report some good results.

In our evangelical labor we have a large field, extending from Arkansas line to the Blue. Last April, a new presbytery was constituted by the name of the Indian presbytery. The first meeting was held at Wheelock. We then had six churches under our care, and two hundred and seventy-one members, viz :

Mountain Fork	-	-	-	-	-	78
Wheelock	-	-	-	-	-	67
Greenfield	-	-	-	-	-	19
Pine Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	38
Mayhew	-	-	-	-	-	29
Chickasaw	-	-	-	-	-	40

Since which time, forty-three more persons have been added to these churches. The contributions made for religious objects, within our bounds, amounted to \$408 31. We also have much to do for the sick, far and near, at all times.

We trust our people are improving; and we hope that the cause of temperance has many firm friends among us.

I well remember hearing your respected but departed brother predict, that the Choctaws would improve and surpass other tribes, if not all other tribes of red men. In a visit lately made through the nation to the Blue, I saw many plain marks of improvement that cheered my heart. * * *

With much respect, &c.

CYRUS BYINGTON.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

Agent of the United States Government.

Extract from the report of R. A. Calloway.

"The fund for the purposes of education is not likely to be needed for several years to come. Not at least until they are scattered from their towns and settled after the manner of their neighbors. I shall, at some future day, report such a plan as my best judgment shall dictate of a school for the Osages. The prejudices of these people are so strong against the Missionaries, that the heart appears to sicken at the bare mention of one. This is not (though I am sorry to say it) entirely without reason. They have had excellent teachers, however, to assist them in forming their prejudices."

28.

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY, 1st August, 1841.

SIR: * * * * There are no schools of any description in this sub-agency. The Quapaws complain, with some reason, that their education annuity has never been applied, as they were promised it should be, to the support of schools in their own country. They say they are tired of asking for the return of the four boys sent to the Choctaw academy some eight or ten years since. One of these boys ran away from the school and came home not long since. He understands little or no English, had forgotten his native tongue, and seems to have learned nothing but to talk Choctaw—an accomplishment which the Quapaws think he might have acquired sooner, and at less expense, in the Choctaw nation, than at the Kentucky academy.

Hitherto the prejudices of a portion of the Senecas have ran strongly against any efforts to instruct their children. There is but one or two among them, and not one in the United band, that can read and write. I hope to be able, however, in time, to induce them to receive instructors, and have but little doubt, that before long they will emulate the excellent example set them by their relations among the Shawnees and Delawares of the Missouri.

Very, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN B. LUCE.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG.

Acting Sup't, Wisconsin Territory.

29.

Extract from the report of A. M. M. Upshaw, Chickasaw agent, to Act'g Sup't Indian Affairs, Wisconsin Territory, on the subject of schools, &c.

"They [the Chickasaws] have had no school-teachers nor missionaries residing with them—and no nation of people can ever become enlightened without schools and the Bible. Cultivation of the soil, in my opinion, is the first step to civilization: education and the Bible to enlighten. I certainly would advise to have one or two good teachers; and the advantages they would receive from one or two good missionaries, who would teach them the Bible and its blessed truths (and not meddle with their national affairs, nor preach abolitionism to their negroes), would be of incalculable advantage.

"The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, a Presbyterian minister (and one of the best of men and ministers, and whose only aim appears to be to do good), has visited the Chickasaw district once a month for nearly a year, and I am happy to say it has had a good effect."

30.

Report of James Logan, Creek agent.

It will be seen by the report of the teacher of the Creeks (which I have enclosed), that the number of the scholars is not quite equal to that of last year. This, however, is not owing to a want of disposition in the Indians to educate their children, but rather to the situation of their settlements.

There is not a sufficient number of inhabitants in any one settlement, that have a proper estimate of the value of education, to make a very large school; yet there are enough to make many large schools, if they could get their children boarded, for which they are willing to pay. A few years since the Creeks became violently opposed to education (or rather the medium through which they received it), from causes that have long since been known to the department. Their former prejudices against education are now in a great measure removed. I have frequent applications for schools in various settlements in the nation. The Indians are much dissatisfied respecting the manner in which their funds for education purposes are expended, and insist that they could be much more advantageously applied in the nation (the truth of which I have no doubt). They say they are not willing to send their children from home to be educated, and think it a great waste of funds for the Government to expend four thousand dollars for the support and education of fourteen boys at the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky. As the Creeks have been promised that their funds should be applied in the nation next year, I would suggest the propriety of establishing at least four additional schools in the nation, for which suitable situations could be found: the people of those settlements would provide school houses at their own expense. I would further suggest the propriety of definite instructions being given, as to the manner of procuring books and stationery for the schools, as they cannot be had here without paying a heavy per cent.

31.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, July 11, 1840.

SIR: I have attentively considered the expediency of establishing a manual-labor school at Fort Coffee. Since it became my especial duty to advance the civilization and general welfare of the Indians, by all lawful means in my control, I have uniformly considered education as the great and primary object; and shall regard myself to be fortunate if I can, while charged with the administration of their affairs, put the application of Indian school-funds into such a channel as will afford them all the advantages they can receive from them; or, if this may not be, even to give such an impulse to official effort, on their behalf, as may ultimately, but soon, place their schools upon the best footing.

It appears to me that the establishment proposed will be, with proper direction, a measure of great consequence. The buildings have been abandoned as a fort: they are suitable for an extensive school-establishment. The farm is open, so as to connect the manual-labor and farm-benefits with the others. The situation is healthy; and, although in the Choctaw country, it is on the Arkansas river, near the boundary line, and quite convenient to the Creeks, Cherokees, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Seminoles, and not very remote from the Chickasaws and Osages. All the advantages that could be reasonably looked for, seem to be here combined.

I indulge the hope that I shall be able to make the beginning of opening a fountain of many blessings to the Indian race. The school should, in my judgment, be on an extended plan. For the present, reading, writing, and competent knowledge of figures, will be all that is required, or

could be used by them. As they advance, if the disappointment that has attended all exertions hitherto, shall not continue, their education may be carried to other branches. To this should be added, at once, the teaching of the males to farm, as a most, if not the most, important auxiliary in leading them into the walks of civilized life, and necessary to their comfortable subsistence. The females, of whom I would have, at all times, at least one half at school, should be taught to sew, spin, and weave; and, as we progress, it would be an excellent feature in the plan (that, at the proper time I will endeavor to execute), to buy the materials for clothing the whole school; which, under proper tuition, the girls should make up for wear. I would, further, have the different mechanic arts taught at this school. I know all this will take time; but it is the outline of a plan which I would be much gratified to be the instrument of carrying out; and which, if I remain where I am, I will try to execute. With primary-schools, where the young could be taught their first lessons, all over the Indian country, and from which, at suitable ages and stages of advancement, as many as circumstances, capacity, and other considerations made it proper to educate further at Fort Coffee, could be removed to the larger establishment. This would be a system analogous to those prevailing among ourselves, and give the Indians all the opportunities for improvement, which I hold it to be my imperative duty, as far as in my power, to extend to them. To my mind it is full of promise.

We must begin moderately, and gradually extend the establishment as means may be obtained. Perhaps of the nine schools now maintained in the Choctaw nation, or those among other tribes, one or more might be discontinued, with the consent of the nation or tribes, and the funds now appropriated to their use, applied to the new establishment. I can furnish \$2,000 from the civilization fund, per annum; and, in two years, the funds now used at the Choctaw academy will cease to be expended at that institution, and may be, in my opinion, more beneficially and satisfactorily used at Fort Coffee; always looking, however, to their own consent and co-operation in this measure, to which you will direct your attention from the beginning. Without their hearty aid, little good is to be anticipated; with it, much. The Choctaw fund, now appropriated to the academy, is \$18,000; the Creek, \$2,000; the Chickasaw, \$5,000; Florida, \$1,000; Miami, \$1,000; Pottawatomies, \$3,000; and Quapaws, \$1,000. If the Indians could be convinced of the great benefits that would result to them from the application of so much of their education-funds to the Fort Coffee manual-labor school, as would still leave them sufficient for the support of the primary schools (which it is a leading object with me to spread over every Indian district), I should consider myself as having done something for these unfortunate people, and for my own official reputation; the latter, however, is not the object, but would, I confess, be a gratifying consequence, which I could only value as the evidence of proper attention, rightly directed.

Much must be left to your discretion. As soon as the necessary incipient measures are taken, a competent teacher must be selected; and, in doing this, he must be a man of irreproachable morals, and of capacity and acquirements far above what are usually sought for in an Indian tutor. He must be fully qualified to be the principal of the institution, when it shall have reached the full extent to which my views look, and with which alone I will be satisfied. He must, therefore, not be inferior to gentlemen

placed at the head of academies in the populous States. On this everything will depend. A false step here will be fatal; and of course the most independent and judicious selection will be made, considering only the interest of the Indians and the success of the project.

As soon as the condition of the school will require or admit of it, a farmer must be employed to teach the boys, and a matron (who will be a good seamstress) engaged to instruct the girls, who must not be less in number than one half the pupils, in sewing and cutting out, and in fitting clothes. Spinning, weaving, and the mechanic arts, can be introduced gradually, as we shall be provided with funds.

In these suggestions you will see what I wish. The foundation must be laid so broadly, as to support the extended superstructure that it is hoped will be raised upon it. The most rigid economy must be observed. Our present means are very limited; and not one dollar must be expended which cannot be lawfully applied to the object, and that is not within the fair and legitimate scope of the intention of Congress in making appropriations, or of the various treaties existing between the United States and the different Indian tribes.

Very, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,

Superintendent of Western Territory.

32.

Statement showing the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaty for education purposes.

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	How expended.
Chippewas.....	August 5, 1826.....	\$1,000	Baptist Board.....
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	September 26, 1833.	3,825
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.....	August 11, 1827....	1,500	Protestant Episcopal..
Choctaws.....	September 27, 1830.	2,500	Schools in the nation..
Choctaws.....	September 27, 1830.	12,000	Choctaw Academy....
Choctaws.....	January 20, 1825...	6,000	Choctaw Academy....
Chickasaws.....	May 24, 1834.....	3,000	Choctaw Academy....
Creeks.....	March 24, 1832....	3,000	Choctaw Academy....
Creeks.....	February 14, 1833..	1,000	Schools in the nation..
Cherokees.....	May 6, 1838.....	2,000	Schools in the nation..
Delawares.....	September 24, 1829.	2,304
Florida Indians.....	September 18, 1823.	1,000	Choctaw Academy....
Kickapoos.....	October 24, 1832...	500	Schools in the nation..
Miamies.....	October 23, 1826....	2,000	Choctaw Academy....
Ottowas and Chippewas.....	March 28, 1836....	8,000	Schools in the nation..
Ottos and Missourias.....	September 21, 1833.	500	Schools in the nation..
Osages.....	June 25, 1825.....	3,456
Pottawatomies.....	October 16, 1826...	2,000	Choctaw Academy....
Pottawatomies.....	September 20, 1828.	1,000	Choctaw Academy....
Pottawatomies.....	October 27, 1832...	2,000	Choctaw Academy....
Pawnees.....	October 9, 1833....	1,000	Schools in the nation..
Quapaws.....	May 13, 1833.....	1,000	Choctaw Academy....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	October 21, 1837...	770
Winnebagoes.....	September 15, 1832.	3,000	Schools in the nation..
Winnebagoes.....	November 1, 1837..	2,800	Schools in the nation..

33.

Statement showing the condition of the fund for the civilization of Indians.

Balance to the credit of the fund on the 1st January, 1841	- - - -	\$14,364 57	
Add appropriated in 1841	- - - -	10,000 00	\$24,364 57
Deduct amount of payments to September 30, Required to complete the payments for the year	- - - -	8,586 05	
	- - - -	2,747 50	11,333 55
Balance	- - - -	-	13,031 02

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November 23, 1841.*

34.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *September 30, 1841.*

SIR: In pursuance of instructions and the established rules of the Department, I herewith submit the following statement of the several Indian tribes attached to this superintendency. Since my last annual report, it could not be expected that any material change should take place. A gradual and steady improvement in many portions of the Indian country is visible, while others evince a great indifference in their condition. A reformation among the Indians must be slow. Old prejudices are to be overcome—habits of industry substituted for idleness—laws established where the will of the chief governed. That favorable changes, to some extent, are taking place with several of the Indian tribes, does not admit of a doubt. That this is to be attributed mainly to change of residence is equally true. Located as they now are, beyond the limits of any State or Territory, each tribe feels the security they have in their present homes, not heretofore enjoyed, based upon the guarantee of the Government of the United States. Feeling this security, they have every incitement to improve their general condition.

The Cherokees are considered as the most enlightened Indian tribe. Their intercourse with the whites have been of a more general character. They attended earlier than the other tribes to the education of their people, and enacted laws and regulations for their government in advance of their red brethren.

The dissensions and difficulties which so unhappily divided the Cherokees after the emigration of the great body of the people seem to be amicably adjusted, by a union of all parties.

The national council convenes on the first Monday in October annually. The legislative department is composed of two bodies, the committee and the council.

The Cherokees are governed by a constitution ratified by the people.

Their laws are regularly printed, and based upon equal rights and privileges. Judges and sheriffs and other officers are elected to execute the laws. Trials by jury for capital offences are guaranteed to each individual. Administrators and executors are appointed to settle estates, and, indeed, everything calculated to give protection and stability to the laws. Under circumstances so favorable, with a constitution and a code of laws in successful operation, the Cherokees may be considered as having established a permanent government. The country they occupy is sufficient in extent for a much larger population than the present Cherokees number. A portion of the land is prairie, very fertile—produces corn, wheat, oats, and also affords fine range for stock, of which the Cherokees own quite extensively, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep. In some portion of the country fine dwellings have been erected, and even the common Cherokees have comfortable houses to live in. Mechanics of various kinds are to be found in the nation. A large majority of the merchants are natives who carry on trade with their people. Salt water is found in several places, particularly at the Grand Saline, which has been worked to some extent. Preparations are making to manufacture salt at this place upon a more extended scale, and, from the quantity and strength of the salt water, there will be no difficulty in manufacturing very largely. Lead and iron ore are said both to be found in the Cherokee Nation, which, no doubt, in a few years will be realized when the resources of the country become further developed. During the last twelve months a very large sum of money has been paid the Cherokees, under treaty stipulations, for improvements, spoliation, &c. A balance is still due, which is expected to be paid during the present year. The large claims have generally been paid. Those remaining unpaid, in most instances, are where the claimants are dead. In such cases payment is made to administrators, which greatly retards payments. The greatest evil attendant upon the Cherokee people is the large quantities of spirituous liquors which are introduced into their country. From their locality, bordering on a portion of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, with the Arkansas river running through a portion of their territory, notwithstanding the severe laws prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquor into the Indian country, it has been found thus far impracticable to prevent large quantities from being introduced. This not only strips them of the money that should be beneficially applied, but it produces dissensions among themselves, and is a source of incomparable evil.

The Choctaws, like their brother Cherokees, have made great efforts to throw off the Indian life. In many parts of the nation, and particularly on Red river, the most pleasing anticipations have been realized. Schools are to be found in the country, and a general inclination for the education of the people. This is one of the principal agents by which any tribe of red people are to be reformed. Acting upon this belief, aided by the exertions of some pious and useful missionaries, the Choctaws, since their emigration, have made very rapid strides toward civilization. They have formed a constitution, upon which their laws are based, which lately has been printed both in English and Choctaw, and circulated through the nation. The general council convenes annually on the first Monday of October, and usually remains in session two weeks. The council which convenes in a few days will be an interesting one, as the Chickasaws, for the first time since their emigration, have elected counsellors, and come into the general council, as the fourth district of the nation, with a full representation. The general council consists of forty members, elected from the four districts according to

population, and makes the only representative body. From their numbers a speaker is elected, who presides over the deliberations of the body. A clerk is also elected, who keeps a journal of the proceedings. Each of the four districts have a chief, who sit as a body for the approval of such laws as are enacted by the council. The general council-house is a spacious and comfortable building, erected by treaty stipulation, with convenient rooms for committees—a gallery and seats prepared for spectators. The members are paid a per-diem pay of two dollars and mileage from the national funds. Judges are elected, who hold courts at stated periods. No compulsory laws have been enacted to collect debts. The system of credit, when extended between individuals, rests upon the faith of the debtor for payment. The country owned by the Choctaws extends from the Arkansas to Red river, commencing at Fort Smith, and running up the Arkansas to the Canadian, and up the Canadian to the limits of the United States, and with said limits to Red river, down Red river to where a due south line from Fort Smith with the State line of Arkansas strikes Red river.

These limits embrace a country far in extent beyond the wants of the Choctaws, possessing advantages over any other Indian tribe, by being in the cotton region. On the Red river this valuable staple is cultivated by a number of Choctaws and Chickasaws, and from the best estimate I am able to make of this year's crop, there will be for exportation at least one thousand bales of cotton. There are seven cotton-gins in the nation, and, from appearances, there is every reason to calculate that additional gins will be put up next season, and that many of the common Indians will cultivate one or more acres of cotton, which, when sold in the seed to the ginner, will, even at a low price, be a handsome and sure source of income, and stimulate others to increased industry. There are also several grist and saw mills on Red river. Corn, oats, beans, pumpions, potatoes, and vegetables, in great varieties, are raised by the natives. Many of them have built good and comfortable houses, and are preparing their farms with every indication of substantial farmers. Many of the females spin, weave, and do much toward clothing their families by the industry of their own labor. Portions of the country are found peculiarly adapted to raising stock. The prairies afford fine grass for the summer, and an excellent substitute for timothy hay, when cut and cured in proper season. Stocks of cattle, hogs, and horses, are owned by the Choctaws. But little feeding is required, the range, both summer and winter, being abundant for all stock not used and permitted to go at large. Salt water is also found in the Choctaw nation. The only works at which any quantity is manufactured, are on Boggy, about fifteen miles from Red river. They are worked and owned by Col. David Folsom, a highly intelligent and worthy Choctaw, who has thus far only manufactured a supply commensurate with the demand. Many of the Texians get their supply of salt from these works. The Choctaws have four blacksmiths, furnished under treaty stipulations. Two of these, with all the strikers or assistants, are natives. They have also some eight or ten shops belonging to the nation, which are only [worked] during the very busy ploughing season. By employing native strikers, with the promise that they shall have a shop when qualified to take charge of one, great inducements are held out to natives to become good blacksmiths. By these means, the nation will have mechanics of their own when these treaty stipulations, which are temporary, expire. There are also other mechanics found in the nation.

The Chickasaws, as already stated, are, by treaty, amalgamated with the

Choctaws. They speak the same language, and have intermarried with each other for many years past. They lived adjoining previous to their emigration. The Chickasaws have a separate fund, arising from the proceeds of the sale of their valuable country. This is under the general control of the Chickasaw chiefs, separate and distinct from any supervision of the Choctaws. In every other respect, they enjoy equal rights and privileges, except as to the funds owned by each. The district of country assigned them is on Red river, being the western district of the nation. They are much exposed, from their frontier location with Texas, immediately opposite to them, engaged in a war with the Indians of that country and the scattering tribes that have so improperly settled down upon the western border. The consequence has been, that the Chickasaws have lost many valuable horses and other property, and have been prevented from extending their settlements so far west as they would have done under more favorable circumstances. During the past summer, two companies of dragoons were on Blue and Wachita rivers for a short time. They removed a number of straggling Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Coshatties, &c. They are returning since the troops left, and until a permanent military force is established on Blue or Wachita, which is the great passway in and out for these tribes, there will be no general security.

Since the emigration of the Chickasaws, a large number of the tribe have been indisposed to work. The very liberal provision allowed by their treaty, giving to each certain reservations of land, has been the means of affording large sums of money from the sales of these lands. This accession of wealth, acquired without industry, has proved rather a source of evil to many, who, finding themselves suddenly in possession of so much money, have lived on it, without making proper exertions to provide for themselves, when these means shall have been expended. Others have taken care of their money, and have opened extensive farms, purchased stock, and such thing as were requisite for persons in a new country. Many of the Chickasaws, this year, have moved up to Blue and Wachita, and have given better indications than heretofore of their intention to make a crop. The great and protracted drought, which pervaded the whole Indian country, has been peculiarly oppressive on Red river. The consequence will be, that the Chickasaws will be short of corn, and experience a pinching year for subsistence before another crop is made.

The Chickasaws have a large investment in the hands of the Government, the interest of which is for the benefit of the whole tribe. As yet, no payment has been made from this fund, owing to the heavy payment created by the emigration of the tribe, who, according to their treaty, pay their own expenses. The Government has wisely and properly declined disposing of any portion of their national investment, but has waited until the interest will gradually liquidate their debts. Next year, the Chickasaws will expect a general annuity; after which, they will receive the interest on their stock, to a larger amount than, perhaps, any other tribe. That a portion of this should be expended for mechanical purposes, and for the advancement of the people in education, cannot admit of a doubt. Experience has confirmed me in the opinion, long entertained, that large sums of money paid to an Indian tribe, as an annuity, create a dependance from this source for a living, and thereby produce idleness.

Scattered, as the Chickasaws have been, and are, to some extent, over the Choctaw country, they have required more blacksmiths to enable them

to make their crops, than their numbers would seem to warrant. They were very destitute of farming utensils. The object should be, to draw them to the district assigned them, where they can be supplied with mechanics and schools from their national investment. The country assigned them is equal to any portion of the Indian country, with the privilege extended to them of settling in any part of the Choctaw nation. Many of the Chickasaws own large numbers of slaves, and are engaged in the cultivation of cotton. Although the majority of the tribe are inclined to idleness, there are, notwithstanding, some very intelligent and respectable men, who, by their example and influence, are using great exertions for the benefit of these people. With their wealth and advantages, they have resources sufficient to place them in fair competition, not in numerical force, but, certainly, in establishing schools and mechanical arts, which are best calculated to exert a beneficial influence over any tribe or people.

The Creeks, in point of numbers, are equal, if not greater, than any of our tribes. They number at least twenty thousand strong; and have given evidence in times past, that they were good warriors. Since their emigration, they have manifested, on all occasions, the greatest friendship for the United States. They have been divided in what is called upper and lower Creeks; although this distinction still exists, there is but one principal chief of the Creek nation (General Roly McIntosh). They have not advanced as far as either the Cherokees or Choctaws in passing regular laws. Annually they are improving in this respect, and lately, very much to their credit, and for the benefit of their people, they have passed a very severe law against the introduction of spirituous liquor into their country. There are very few mixed bloods in the Creek nation; it is therefore a work of more time and labor to introduce written laws. The Creeks have a great wish to educate their people, and show clearly, by the improvements they have made since their emigration, that they have done some good. The country they own is well adapted to raising corn, beans, pumpions, and melons; a number of the natives have raised quite a quantity of rice,—a novel production in this country, but which seems to grow quite well. The Creeks are getting good stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, and many of them are putting up comfortable log cabins; they have extended their settlements further west of late, and have yet a large scope of country unoccupied. The Creeks, to some extent, still cultivate in towns; many, however, work separate fields, and among all the Indian tribes it is conceded, that none make corn in more abundance than the Creeks. They have four blacksmiths, two wagon-makers or wheelwrights, furnished them by treaty stipulation. These, with a requisite supply of iron and steel, &c., enable them to have such work done as answers their agricultural purposes. They have also some schools in their nation, and receive from the Government of the United States, under treaty stipulation, a considerable annuity.

The Seminoles constitute, properly, a portion of the Creek nation; their language differs but very little. Since the removal of the different parties that have emigrated from time to time, they have been located in the Creek nation, between the Deep Fork of the Canadian and the Arkansas river. This location was obtained in consequence of the country assigned the Seminoles, lying between the main Canadian and the North Fork, running west to Little river, being taken by Hopoeth le Yoholo's party of Creeks, previous to the emigration of the Seminoles. It has been thought that the country the Seminoles now occupy, was not, in point of soil or extent, sufficient for their

accommodation; lately this country has been examined by the Creek agent and others, and pronounced to be very rich—the only objection is that water is somewhat scarce. I have conversed with the Seminole chiefs, who have resided in the country for a year past; they profess to be well satisfied with the country. The Seminoles this season, who were on the Deep Fork in time to make a crop, have made more corn than they will require, notwithstanding the severe drought. They also have raised beans, pumpions, and melons, in great abundance. During the past season, I directed the agent, and the commissary who is issuing provisions to the late emigrant Seminoles, to use every exertion to induce Alligator, and other Seminoles who have joined him, and located themselves above Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, to remove over the Arkansas to their own country. This object was expected to be accomplished this fall. Alligator has returned to Florida, to induce the remainder of the tribe to emigrate, which may, for the present, prevent his party from removing, at least, until his return. This is the second delegation that have returned to prevail on their people to remove. I have every reason to believe that they will act in good faith. They have been subsisted and taken care of by the Government, and feel that they want strength here in the west, to place them on a footing with other tribes, and, withal, have a country in which they can live in peace; to use their own language, they can lie down at night without the fear of being killed before morning.

The Seminoles should have a separate sub-agent. They look with great distrust upon the Creeks, and are rather unwilling to have the same agent. A sub-agent located among them, would draw them together, and be able to adjust the many disputes that exist between themselves about property, and be otherwise of great benefit to them. They have a blacksmith, assistant, iron, steel, blankets, &c., furnished them, with an annuity in money, which has been regularly paid them. They, therefore, feel secure, as no doubt they believed there was no country provided for them, and that they would, if not killed when taken in Florida, meet a cold reception in the west.

The Osages are the only tribe within this superintendency, who, to any extent, depend upon the chase for subsistence. They continue to make their fall and summer hunts. The buffaloes have receded back so far since the emigration of other tribes, on the frontier, that every year they have to extend their hunting excursions, to obtain even a scanty supply, and that at the risk of falling in with the wild tribes of the prairie, whose only dependence, for a living, is upon the buffalo. One or two bands of the Osages have shown a disposition to make corn. Great exertions are making by their agents to induce them to give up their hunting life, which, with the scarcity of game, may produce a favorable change.

By treaty stipulations, the Government have generously provided funds to be invested in agricultural implements, mechanical purposes, and stock animals, with a fund for education. The first object of the agent has been directed to prevail on the Osages to fence in their grounds, and raise corn, &c. This is doing to some extent. Next spring it is designed to furnish them with a portion of stock animals, when, it is believed, they will keep them for increasing their stock. Great complaints have been made by other Indian tribes, as well as our own citizens, of depredations by the Osages. This can be prevented in no way so effectually as by turning their attention to habits of industry, and thereby employing them at home. The country they own, although inferior to other parts of the Indian country, has, notwithstanding, a sufficient portion of good land for all farming purposes, and, in extent of country, is greatly beyond even the wants of an Indian.

The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, with the Quapaws, who are located immediately adjoining each other, with the Cherokees on one side, and Missouri on the other, constitute what is termed the Neosho sub-agency. The country they occupy, though small, lies compact, and is both ample in extent of territory and fertility of soil for the wants of the small tribes for whom it is designed. Each of those bands cultivate separately; they have blacksmiths to do their work, and one of them a farmer to aid them in preparing their grounds, and giving them a general knowledge of farming. They raise corn, beans, vegetables of different kinds, and, also, raise wheat, which grows well in their country. One of the tribes has a good grist and saw mill. Flour is manufactured to a considerable extent at these mills; being located so near the Missouri line, the citizens have large quantities of wheat manufactured into flour at these mills. There is no tribe of Indians that could be more comfortable than those within the Neosho sub-agency. Their country is rich, healthy, and finely watered. They are, however, so near the Missouri line, where spirituous liquor can be so easily obtained, that every inducement is held out to them, by establishing whiskey-shops for their accommodation. All these temptations are not easily resisted by Indians, and prove their greatest curse.

The different tribes within this superintendency may be estimated at seventy thousand, exclusive of the wild tribes of the prairies. Among them may be numbered some of the best warriors. Although the military force on the frontier is very small, the most uninterrupted peace has been maintained since the emigration of the Indians. Each tribe has allotted to it a country fertile and extensive. Many of them are farmers and graziers, and take a deep interest in the welfare of our own Government, in whose hands large investments are held for the benefit of these tribes.

Justice requires at our hands that a faithful fulfilment of the various treaty obligations be strictly complied with: this done, and a mild and judicious policy observed toward the Indians, we may expect a continuance of peace, with a fair prospect of civilization, or, at least, improving the condition of a race of people that are entitled to our deepest sympathy.

Very respectfully,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CHICKASAW AGENCY, *September 13, 1841.*

SIR: Agreeably to regulations, I now report to you the condition of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians west. They, according to their agreement with the Choctaws, have a district in the Choctaw country, which is the southwestern part of the nation; but they have a right to settle in any part of the nation, and a large portion have settled in various parts of the country; but the larger portion have settled in the Chickasaw district. Within the last two or three months several have moved in, and a great many others are preparing to move this fall; and I think that in the course of a year nearly the

whole tribe will be in their district. I have travelled pretty much over their district, and find that they generally have good water, and some very good land, well adapted to the use of Indians; but it is my opinion that there is not good land enough in the district to accommodate the whole tribe. The Chickasaws show an increased desire to cultivate the soil. Their crops bid fair at one time this year to be abundant, but owing to the drought of nearly three months, they will not make more than a third of a crop of corn. Some fifteen or twenty have large crops of cotton, which was not so much injured. The only public workmen they have had since their emigration to the West, are blacksmiths; three have been employed generally.

* * * * *

The Chickasaws, for the last two years, have been healthy, but the first eighteen months after their arrival, they were very unhealthy, and a great number of them died. In fact all persons that come to this country are certain to have severe sickness. The Chickasaws have never yet received a general annuity, which they want at this time very much, but the situation of their funds is such, that I presume it will be impossible for them to receive one until the next year.

Gamblers and other disorderly persons have been kept out of the district, and they have had very little intoxicating drink among them, and would have less, had I the force to carry my wishes into effect; but being so far removed from any kind of force, I have to use my personal influence and force.

For the last two years the Chickasaws have been very much annoyed by various bands of Indians, who intruded into their district, viz: Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Cherokees, Caddoes, Uchees, Coshattoes, and others. The ostensible business of these various bands was hunting, but they carried on an extensive trade with the Camanches and other wild tribes, who are situated to the south and west of the Chickasaw district; and I have reason to believe (from the horses they brought into this country—being State-raised horses, and generally shod) that they, or the Indians they traded with, stole them from the citizens of Texas. This last winter these bands became more numerous and much more troublesome. They commenced killing the stock of the Chickasaws, and stealing their horses, and got so strong, bold, and threatening, * * * that the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and traders, petitioned me to have them removed forthwith. I immediately went among the various bands, and advised them to move, but all I could say to them had no effect. They at one time threatened hostilities, and the good and peaceable citizens became so alarmed, that I called on the commanding general of the 2d department, western division, to send, as soon as possible, troops to protect the frontier, and move those bands off; which request was complied with in the last of April, May, and the first part of June. The troops left the Chickasaw district about the 15th of June, since which time some of the Indians have returned, and have stolen some fine horses, and some negroes; two negro men have been stolen from Blue river in the last ten days.

About five weeks since some of the citizens of the Republic of Texas, well armed, crossed to the north side of Red river, and killed two Indians, a man and woman; the other Indians made their escape, but their property was all destroyed. Two or three weeks afterward a company of about sixty or eighty Texians, well armed, crossed Red river above the mouth of the False Wachita, and scoured the country between the Wachita and Red rivers, committing depredations upon some of the houses of the Chickasaws.

The situation of the Chickasaw country is such, that it will be impossible for them to live in peace and safety without they have protection from the United States. The southwestern part of their district is the great outlet and inlet to the mean and disaffected of all tribes north, and Spaniards and wild Indians in the south and west. Very respectfully, * * *

A. M. M. UPSHAW, C. A.

Major WM. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent, W. T.

36.

CREEK AGENCY, *September 30, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, the following report of the Indians embraced in this agency:

As regards the Creeks, I feel the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you that perfect harmony prevails among all parties of the nation. The ill feelings and jealousy which existed between the two parties, the Upper and Lower towns, and which at one time threatened to terminate only in bloodshed, are now entirely removed, and the most sincere friendship exists among them; their old established rule and custom, of each party holding their own general council, and, in all cases, acting independent of each other, has been done away; the whole nation at present being represented in one general council, by the chiefs of the different towns. Roly McIntosh, the chief of the Lower towns, or McIntosh party, presiding as the acknowledged chief of the united towns, and the whole Creek nation. This council meets annually, and revises and passes such laws as affect the interests of the nation at large. Before it, individuals present their claims and receive redress for grievances; its general character is that of a court of justice; its decisions are however imperative, and from it there is no appeal; the laws passed by it remain in force for a year, at which time, if they are discovered to be inefficacious, they are repealed or abolished altogether.

The character of the Creeks, as an agricultural people, has already been noticed. An oppressive drought, which occurred this year, will reduce the crops at least one half of what they would have raised had the season been favorable; however, from the rich and alluvial nature of the land they cultivate, they will yet obtain sufficient for their own consumption.

The happiness and general welfare of the nation have been greatly promoted by a law which was enforced by the last general council; this was the suppression of the sale and use of all ardent spirits in the Creek country. In spite of all the precaution and vigilance of the military at Forts Gibson and Smith, whiskey in large quantities was at all times introduced into the Indian country, and there was not an assemblage of the Indians met, for the purpose of transacting business, but what large numbers of them could be seen beastly intoxicated; so much so, that it really was a matter of difficulty to do any business in consequence of the chiefs indulging in the use equally as much as the common Indians. The benefits of it have already become visible; heretofore, scarcely a night passed but what was heard the yells and whoops of drunken Indians—now all is quiet, and there is every probability of that “bane” of the Indian, whiskey, being fully abolished from the use of the inhabitants of the Creek nation.

The Creeks have now one mill in operation, and one more will be erected so soon as funds are received for that purpose. I would respectfully solicit the attention of the department to the subject. The Creeks were entitled by treaty stipulations to have four rail-way mills; they were, however, considered to be ineffective, as they were liable to become out of order, and, at best, would last but for a short time. It was considered preferable to erect two horse-mills in their place. I accordingly employed a millwright for that purpose (whose contract I referred you to); no money, however, has ever been received for that purpose. I respectfully request that the amount may be remitted as soon as possible. The mill grinds well, and is greatly frequented by the Indians.

As regards the Seminoles, they are generally comfortably located upon the lands of the Deep Fork. They appear contented, and have this year raised considerable quantities of corn, and the generality of garden vegetables. Their crops are better than those of the Creeks, as they suffered less from the drought. The last emigrants of the Seminoles have expressed much satisfaction with their new homes, and appear perfectly contented. They have been favored with very good health since their arrival, a circumstance quite unusual at this season. They have received, in part, the articles allowed them by the stipulations. I have, however, to state that all the linseys and frocks were consumed at the last issue; a large quantity more will be required. The Seminoles have seven or eight hundred acres of excellent land, under a good fence, in corn, and all are comfortably situated in log-cabins, erected out of the funds appropriated for that purpose, from which they have derived much benefit, and have given more satisfaction than any I have expected in the country.

I am, &c.

JAMES LOGAN, *Creek Agent.*

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent, Indian Territory.

37.

OSAGE SUB-AGENCY, *August 1, 1841.*

SIR: The Osages inhabit a country fifty miles in extent, north and south, and running west, for quantity, I know not how far. Between their eastern boundary and the State of Missouri is a reservation of Cherokee land, fifty miles north and south, by twenty-five east and west. The Osage reservation is watered by the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Neosho rivers, beside several smaller streams, all running from a northwest to a southeast course across their country. These streams afford a sufficient quantity of excellent timber to supply all their wants as agriculturists. Of this there are every species of the oak, some cotton wood, black walnut, elm, &c. A large portion of their country is prairie, and most of it very rich soil.

The Osages numbered at the payment of their annuity in March last, 1,483 men, 1,436 women, and 1,375 children, making in all 4,301 souls. They depend on the chase entirely for a subsistence. Their women make some corn, beans, and pumpions, which they raise entirely with hoes in the edges of the timber adjoining the prairies. This is done before they leave home on their summer hunt, which is about the first of June, and a scanty

subsistence is raised in this way. I have known them for the last two years to purchase of their white neighbor in Missouri. By their treaty of 1839 they are given stock animals, hogs, and cattle, which, by the language of the treaty, were to have been given to each head of a family so fast as they made agricultural settlements. They have, however, received two hundred head of cattle and four hundred head of stock hogs, very few of which remain to them. There are some of their chiefs and considerate men who have expressed a wish to live (as they say) like white men—to fence and plough their land, raise hogs, cattle, &c. To enable them to make these fields, they should have the wagons, carts, teams, and tools, estimated for to work with. After time they might receive their stock animals. I am decidedly of opinion that their mills should be built for them without delay; at least the saw-mill, where lumber could be had to build the houses for chiefs named in the treaty of 1839. The prices of these buildings, as specified in the treaty, are so small that houses cannot be built of much duration or comfort. General Arbuckle is supposed to be a man well acquainted with the manners, habits of life, &c., of western Indians, and more particularly the wants and necessities of the Osages; and why he has, in making the treaty of 1839, given them stock animals, wagons, carts, teams of oxen, and farming implements of various descriptions, without a farmer to learn them the use of these things, I am at a loss to conceive. I would, therefore, beg leave to suggest the propriety of using a portion of their school fund, say \$1,000 or \$1,500 per year for the hire of a farmer, with a few additional laborers, to assist them in their farming operations for a few years.

Hitherto these people have lived in the world without law, or the fear of God before their eyes, and, in consequence, have repeatedly sinned against their neighbors, and for several years past have drank much more than formerly. The venders of whiskey are to be found at almost every other house, from the Cowskin to the Missouri river, near the boundary line. If those persons, who, I doubt not, would like much to be called gentlemen, and who have many complaints to make of the predatory visits of Indians to their neighborhood, would take some measures to remove or otherwise prevent their worse than Indian neighbors from *keeping and selling whiskey to Indians*, for the last piece of money they may have, and then their property at a sacrifice, they would, perhaps, have less cause of complaint.

The Osages have called on me to assist them in making laws to restrain their mischievous young men. The necessity of this course has been forced upon them by circumstances too strong to be resisted. They are now nearly surrounded by neighbors who all have laws for their government, and who have many causes of complaint against them. I shall be careful to provide a clause to prevent the introduction, or at least the sale, of spirits in their country.

The Osages have done but little this year in the way of improvement. They are clamorous for their mills, houses, &c.: all will stand still until they get them. I have not the field-notes of survey, or I would give you a map of their country, and show the sites of the smiths' shop and trading-house. Their smiths have, since the completion of their buildings, been employed in repairing their few old farming implements—hoes, axes, some iron wedges, guns, traps, &c., &c.—upon the two last of which they yet depend mostly for their support. Considerable of these repairs have been done. As they have been without a smith for many years, I have thought

it proper to employ, instead of one of their blacksmiths, a gunsmith. This I think will be necessary for several years yet to come.

The Osages I do not consider a warlike people, though they are and have been, for several years past, at war with the Pawnees, with whom they had treaties of peace. They complain that the Pawnees were the first aggressors by stealing their horses, for which the Osages took their scalps. They believe it impossible for peace to exist between the two people.

They also have some complaint against the Delaware people, with whom they have treaties of peace. The Osages charge the Delawares with having killed eight of their people, and that, too, while they were seated and eating with them. This killing took place in April, 1840, [at] some place south of Arkansas river, as two small hunting parties were returning home, one of Delawares, the other Osages. I shall leave here in a few days, with some of the principal men of the Osages, to visit our Delaware neighbors, and try, if possible, to settle this matter.

38.

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY, *August 1, 1841.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations, I herewith submit the ordinary annual statement of the affairs of this sub-agency.

The Quapaws, at the late payment, numbered two hundred and fifteen; ten less than were reported last year. This variation is owing to the fact that many of them are constantly moving backward and forward between their proper homes and the camps of their straggling relations on Red river; and it is probable that, in consequence of the recent efforts to remove the intruders from the Choctaw lands in that neighborhood, the roll will show a much larger number next year. I have not been long enough among them to judge of their comparative condition; but their farmer thinks that, upon the whole, they have improved during the last year. The number of acres cultivated is not larger, nor the amount of produce raised; but more of them are disposed to work, and many of them have lately shown a strong desire to raise stock. There is reason to hope that efforts now in progress to assist these last will prove successful.

The number of the Senecas (one hundred and seventy-five) is precisely the same as that last reported. They appear to be decidedly retrograding; many houses are going to ruin, fences tumbling down, and farms, once flourishing, overgrown with weeds. The cause of all this is a curious instance of the evil that may result from schemes, apparently judicious, for the improvement of Indians. Before removing to their present location, being already pretty well advanced in agriculture, they were promised, as an inducement to further exertion, a grist and saw mill. The mills were built; but, unfortunately, there were no others in that part of the country. Consequently, the white settlers, from adjoining counties in Missouri and Arkansas, flocked in with grain and timber, and the mills soon yielded a handsome revenue; the tolls of the grist-mill alone amounting, in good seasons, to nearly two quarts of meal per day to each individual of the tribe—double the ordinary flour ration allowed to privates in the army. Many an industrious and well-disposed Indian has been induced, first to give up labor, as unnecessary, and, next, to sell his surplus meal for whis-

key. There are two distilleries in Missouri, near the Seneca line, ready to absorb these toll-grains; and it is said one of them is supported and carried on entirely by grain bought from, and whiskey sold to, the Indians. To such a pitch had this matter reached when I arrived, that every Monday (the day on which the tolls are distributed) three fourths of these unfortunate people might be seen drunk about the mill. Since then, the severe drought has diminished the receipts from this quarter to a mere trifle; and measures are in contemplation which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent the recurrence of this evil.

There are two hundred and twenty-five, in all, of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees. Nearly all of them are industrious, and live comfortably. Many have wheat, corn, and oats, to sell. I cannot state the number of acres in cultivation, but it is larger than it was last year. There is scarcely a drunkard among them; and a body of men more truly respectable, cannot be easily found in any country.

* * * * *

Very, &c., &c., &c..

JOHN B. LUCE.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,
Act. Superintendent Wisconsin Territory.

39.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN,
DETROIT, October 18, 1841.

SIR: * * * * *

There is little left for me to say at present relative to the condition of the Indians of this region, after the voluminous reports made to you from year to year by my predecessor. No material change has taken place in their relations, within the past year. About sixty of the Ottawas, who had taken up their residence on the British side of Lake Huron, have returned, and report that more are dissatisfied with their situation there, and disposed to come back, on assurance that the Government will use no coercive measure to remove them west of the Missouri, of which they have extreme dread. I ventured to *intimate* to them the possibility of the President being able to procure for them some other favorable location, in the vicinity of kindred tribes, &c. This hope, with the promise that they were not to be immediately removed, seemed somewhat to relieve their anxiety. I am apprehensive that they can never be induced to emigrate *to the west of the Missouri* without force, and even then, most of them would endeavor to make their escape to Canada. The time is not very distant, however, when the Ottawas, between the Grand river and the Manistee, must vacate their present locations and leave the State, unless they take up their residence in the vicinity of Mackinac. The region between the Grand Traverse and Thunder Bay, (on the peninsula of Michigan) with the country north of the straits of Mackinac, will neither be purchased nor settled by the whites for ten, or perhaps, twenty years to come; so, that there is no urgent necessity for removal on that account; the immediate question, therefore, is, what action would be most beneficial to the Indians themselves; and the solution, in my apprehension, is involved in many difficulties. I have, for years, looked with alarm upon the policy of congregating so many and various tribes on our southwestern frontiers; the danger is not only imminent to the Indians among

themselves, but also to our sparse and ill-protected settlements; and that there has not, as yet, been any serious outbreak, is, in my opinion, no guarantee of future safety: for Indians are timid and cautious until they ascertain both their own strength and that of their neighbors; and I am fearful that, unless a strong force be maintained among them, we shall experience much trouble ere many more years elapse. It gave me, therefore, unfeigned pleasure to learn, that it was in contemplation to establish an Indian colony in the northwest, where neighboring and friendly tribes could be brought in juxtaposition, without throwing them too suddenly, or in great masses, together; such a movement is called for by humanity, as well as by sound policy. A considerable number of these Indians have made commendable advances toward civilization; some are worthy members of Christian churches, and a general desire pervades them to have their children educated; for in this, they *now* believe, consists the only hope of their preservation. Several have already purchased land, and many more saving their money for the same purpose. A respectable portion of them also seem very desirous to become citizens, and settle on their own farms, under the protection and sanction of our laws; and there is much solicitude evinced by many of our best citizens, that "a remnant of them should be saved." Petitions to the State legislature, are (I understand) in a course of preparation, claiming, for such as procure farms, the rights of citizenship, and deprecating any effort to have them at present removed, as many are making rapid progress toward civilization, &c. I was highly gratified with their general conduct and deportment at the payments; for I anticipated sad scenes of intoxication and rioting; but there was, comparatively, little excess of any kind, and I believe they carried off half their money to their wintering grounds.

My opportunities, since my appointment, for thorough investigation into their actual condition and prospects, have not been sufficient to satisfy my own mind as to the basis and strength of their purpose to emerge from their past estate; but I have strongly exhorted them to persevering efforts in this respect, assuring them of the sympathy and fostering aid of the Government.

Too much consequence has been attached to the British post on the Manitoline islands; and, through sources worthy of entire confidence, I have long since been assured that it would have been withdrawn, years ago, were it not for the noise our people made respecting it, combined with the efforts of the officers of the British Indian Department, to magnify its importance, and cause their Government to believe that the faith of the nation was pledged to furnish annual presents to the surrounding tribes, for their services during the last war; their object in this is simply to perpetuate their own lucrative offices. My decided opinion is, that if, in lieu of the excitement which has been kept up on this subject by our press and people, the Government had annually placed one thousand dollars' worth of provisions at the disposal of the agents at Mackinac and the Sault de St. Marie, and permitted them to have used their influence in inducing as many Indians as possible to go to partake of the bounties of Queen Victoria, the parties would very soon have become disgusted with one another. At all events I am confident that some such expedient would have been the most effectual remedy; and were it *quietly* undertaken *even now*, the establishment would either be broken up, or abandoned by the Indians, within two years.

Several changes have of late been made within the superintendency, as you are aware, and I feel much confidence that hereafter, the benevolent

designs of the Government will be faithfully and efficiently carried out. The services of the physicians and blacksmiths are very essential, and always highly valued by the Indians. The present carpenter (who is also a cooper), will, I think, render himself quite serviceable; and, although the farmers have heretofore not given much satisfaction, there is no reason why it should continue so; and I hope, ere long, to see this branch rendered eminently useful.

I have had several interviews with the chiefs of the Swan creek and Black river Chippewas. About two hundred of them are yet in this region; that is, one hundred and eight remain in the vicinity of Black river, and another band of one hundred and seven have crossed the St. Clair river, and partly joined the colony of British Methodists, nearly opposite to Fort Gratiot. A few of those who have remained on our side have bought farms, and are determined to become citizens; the residue wander about, doing little good, and must, ere long, be removed somewhere. They complain, earnestly, that they have been deceived, both in the letter of the treaty and the bad faith in which it was carried out. The Government will have to extend its bountiful aid to them ere long, else many of them must perish. Yet they have great dread of crossing the Missouri. Should the policy of removal west of this river be discontinued, and a new colony established, you will no doubt endeavor to have the plan matured in the course of the ensuing winter. And I hope you will pardon me for suggesting, that it might be well for you to call to Washington, some individuals best acquainted with the country, Indian character, &c., so as to have near you the talent and information which so grave a subject demands; and in my opinion you can find no man better informed and more capable in this respect than Governor Doty, of Wisconsin. If an experienced and judicious missionary could also be consulted, it might be useful, and would no doubt give much gratification to the Christian community, especially if a revision of the whole system be in contemplation; and I presume the sooner the general policy is laid upon a permanent basis the better.

Several applications have been made at this office, on behalf of the Indians of Grand river, for a sub-agent; and if they are to be permitted to remain for any length of time in their present locations, one should be appointed (his salary need not exceed \$500), who can act both as agent and interpreter; for there is no person in that region to mediate between them and the whites, although they are in constant contact, and often imposed upon.

The Indians within the sub-agency of Sault St. Marie, who reside near the village, suffer materially from the baneful effects of ardent spirits; and I am pleased to learn that it is in contemplation to remove the Methodist mission and school to a distance of some fifteen miles from the falls. This would be a decided advantage in every respect, and I have no doubt a considerable settlement would soon be formed around them, of the more respectable, from the different bands; but, in order to effect this desirable movement, they must abandon their present improvements, and build anew. This will require some funds, of which they are very short. If the Department will pay them, next season, the appraised value of the old improvements, they will manage to procure whatever more may be necessary. This has been promised by Mr. Brockway, the principal missionary, with whom I have conversed at large on the subject. Your decision on this subject will be earnestly looked for, and I hope it will be favorable.

These Indians, generally, make some progress in the cultivation of the soil, and manufacture of maple sugar; which, with their fine fish, might ena-

ble them to live comfortably ; but, as you have herewith the sub-agent's annual report and accounts, I forbear troubling you with further details.

Herewith are forwarded the annual returns of Mr. Hulbert, the sub-agent of Saginaw. His report indicates that but little change has taken place in the condition of the bands within that district. They are without schools or missionaries, and rather deteriorating, from their over-free intercourse with run-dealers, who abound in all the villages around them. Their reserves are secured to them by treaty, until July, 1843, when it will become necessary and best to remove them. The sub-agent, &c., is active and faithful in doing all he can for their benefit, but either their moral or physical improvement, where they now are, is hopeless. Their soil is fertile, so that, with the labors of the blacksmith and farmers, they generally live comfortably. * * *

These (the Chippewas of Miss.) Indians have enjoyed general health during the past year, and they would be enabled to live in comparative comfort were it not for their troubles with the Sioux, which keep them in very restless and unfavorable circumstances for advancement toward civilization, and strong efforts will, I hope, be made to put a stop to this exterminating war. * * *

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT STUART,

Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

40.

OFFICE OF SAGINAW SUB-AGENCY,

Detroit, October 15, 1841.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the War Department, I have the honor to transmit a brief report relating to the Saginaw sub-agency for the past year. Little or no changes have taken place in the condition, habits, or occupation of the several bands, since my last annual report. Some few of the said bands manifested a desire to cultivate sufficient lands to supply the necessary vegetables and corn for their own consumption. For all such, lands were prepared, say seventy acres, which proved very productive.

The appropriation of the \$2,000 for the payment of overseer of farmers, blacksmiths, assistant, &c., together with the aid of the smith's shop, afford abundant means to supply the Indians with all necessary farming utensils, cattle, &c.

The blacksmith and assistant have been constantly employed, the past year, in repairing all necessary work brought to the shop by Indians, and manufacturing articles useful to the Indians, which are distributed among them as their necessities require, and for their greatest benefit.

I am happy to state, that general health has prevailed among them during the past year, and my opinion is, that no tribes possess greater facilities to acquire the comforts of life than they, would they improve them. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HULBERT,

Acting Sub-agent.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,

Acting Supt. Ind. Affairs, Detroit, Michigan.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *September 1, 1841.*

SIR: In compliance with those paragraphs of the revised regulations of the Indian Department, requiring certain reports and statements to be annually furnished, in time to reach the War Department by the 1st day of October, I have the honor to present the following report, in connexion with the account, abstract, estimate, &c., enclosed.

It will be recollected that the Sacs and Foxes were stated, in my last annual report, to have been, for some time, existing in a state of much discord and domestic embarrassment. These commotions, which found their origin in a dispute as to the mode of payment and subsequent disposition of the annuities due said tribes for the past year, were principally attributable to a rivalry among the trading interest, and the different opinions entertained by those licensed in the trade, in regard to that mode promising the greatest certainty of payment to themselves for the credits they had always extended to the Indians to a large amount. The effort to make the payment soon after attempted, appeared to increase the confusion among them, which, in fact, seem to find cause for renewed animosity at every occasion on which they were assembled. These dissensions, so injurious to their own happiness, and so perplexing to those charged with transacting, among them, the business of the Government, have, at last, as was specially reported at the time, been happily adjusted; and although a degree of jealousy is still, at times, seen to manifest itself, I am quite sanguine in the belief that it will become gradually extinct: the Indians having had such ample means of testing the futility of disputes like those which have agitated them.

Much, moreover, may, and should be done toward restoring and maintaining a perfect harmony, by judicious efforts, after they shall have acquired a new residence, as must happen from the anticipated treaty, by locating them as much in a body as possible, and by confining all their trading-houses within certain established limits, of no greater extent than absolutely requisite. By this means, and by selecting such a site for their smith-shops and other public buildings, as will aim chiefly at their convenience in one particular neighborhood, much of that evil may be remedied which has lately attained among them, of breaking up into small parties, subject to some petty chief, whose motives for so doing, is generally that some equal has set him the example.

The iniquity practised upon these Indians, by those depraved and lawless individuals who hover upon the confines of their country, engaged in the detestable occupation of providing them with whiskey, seems unabated; but rather, judging from the increased drunkenness among them, is progressing, in the prospect of full remuneration at the treaty. Laws would seem useless where the ingenuity in evading them is only paralleled by the success; and where the Indians themselves, although advised and urged to pay no accounts incurred in that traffic, yet, from an unwillingness to offend any of those who reside in such close proximity, and from a fear that the further supply might otherwise be prevented, are accustomed to liquidate these demands with a most scrupulous integrity.

Extensive infractions of the intercourse act, in that section prohibiting the surveying, marking of trees, and otherwise designating boundaries within the Indian territory, have been for several months past, and still are,

constantly occurring. Information of the intended treaty having become extensively circulated, has caused this portion of the country to be visited by large numbers of persons, some of whom occasion much annoyance to the Indians, beside committing acts in direct violation of the laws of the United States. Of the intruders who have settled upon Indian land, and have been frequently warned to remove therefrom, with most ample assurances of what would be the final result of pertinacity on their part, none have removed since my late special report upon the subject. I earnestly hope, as I then recommended, that no delay will be suffered in taking the necessary measures to convince these people of the potency of the law.

No incident has occurred, of which I have been informed, since my last annual report, tending to disturb that harmony between the Sacs and Foxes and their neighboring tribes so essential to the repose and safety of our own frontier. An enmity, the origin of which cannot be traced, from its remoteness, still existed between them and the Sioux; and the fact that no recent collision has taken place among them, is attributable to the lack of opportunity, rather than the want of inclination, or from any evidence of a more friendly spirit. This latter tribe, in fact, seems to be regarded by all their neighbors as an Ishmaelitic race; while the Sacs and Foxes maintain the most friendly relations with every other contiguous tribe, if we except the Winnebagoes. An ill-feeling has for some years subsisted against this tribe, engendered by the active part they were induced to take during the Black Hawk war. But the promptitude with which the Government has heretofore interposed its authority, when violence has been resorted to between them, no doubt exerts the principal influence in obviating the frequent recurrence of hostile acts.

Of the two mills erected under the 2d article of the treaty of 1837, and both of which were destroyed, one has been since rebuilt. A bolt for the manufacture of flour has been attached to it, and is now almost completed. Much of the wheat raised in their fields last season has been taken to the mill during the summer by the Indians; but for want of a bolt, it of course produced but indifferent flour. A large quantity of wheat is expected to be raised upon their farm next season; and even in view of a previous cession of their lands, it is not probable that their removal will be completed before they will have derived some advantage from their mills in the manufacture of it.

The present appearance and condition of the Indian farm, while it reflects much credit upon the judgment and industry of the worthy individual who conducts it, also promises to afford the Indians much gratification for the outlay it has occasioned, as well as to preserve many of them from much suffering, by a judicious distribution of the surplus produce among the most indigent, according to their necessities. The farm has been much enlarged since last winter, and the entire quantity of ground enclosed, amounting to 177 acres, is now under cultivation, excepting about seventeen acres used as pasture. One hundred and ten acres have been broken this season, and upward of 100 enclosed, requiring nearly 19,000 rails. Seventy-five acres are in corn—30 being what is called sod crop; the remainder upon land cultivated last year. The whole of this last is intended for distribution, and is expected to yield at the least 35 bushels per acre, the prospect having been somewhat injured by a severe storm of wind in July. Fifteen acres (of sod mostly) were sowed in oats, and have yielded about twenty bushels per acre.

About 500 bushels of potatoes, and 800 of turnips, will, it is hoped, be spared for distribution. But the cultivation which appears to render greatest satisfaction to the Indians is that of two acres in water-melons. About one half of those residing on the Des Moines are alternately invited once in each week, and several hundred melons issued to them. As this is, perhaps, the only article which they prefer to whiskey, they readily come several miles to procure them. Two beeves have been killed, and three others are fattening, for the Indians. Although aware of the intention of holding a treaty with these Indians, I thought it inexpedient to permit so large a portion of valuable land to lie idle during the winter, and therefore arrangements were made for seeding ninety acres in fall wheat. In fact, the wheat is already harrowed in upon upward of 40 acres, and the rest will be completed as rapidly as it can be got in. Should this expected cession be obtained, I hardly presume that the treaty would be ratified, and the land abandoned by the Indians, much before another harvest. Owing to the excessive rains of last fall, it was impossible to raise any wheat even for consumption of the farm.

The smiths have been appropriately employed at their respective duties. Owing to the proximity of so great a portion of the tribe, they, especially the gunsmiths, are generally kept quite assiduously occupied by the Indians.

From want of means, other than mere conjecture, for obtaining information as to the population of these tribes, I am unable to furnish an accurate statement. I think, however, there can be nothing to cause it to vary much from the estimates reported by me last year. Neither have I astronomical, geographical, or other data, whereon to construct a map, as required by the regulations. This agency is about 17 miles due west from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of our post-town (Fairfield). Three villages are respectively 5, 6, and 7 miles west of this, on the bank of the Des Moines; a fourth, 25 miles distant north of west, on the same river; a fifth, 10 miles north of the last mentioned, on Skunk river; and the sixth on the Iowa, from 60 to 70 miles distant from this agency. The Soap Creek mills lie south, across the Des Moines, and 7 miles distant.

The Sacs and Foxes, in their manners, their social relations, and their national customs and peculiarities, are, perhaps, a wilder race, and less reclaimed from their primitive barbarity, than any of the red nations which, with the same advantages of contiguity, have had equal means of imitating the vices and virtues of civilization, and of engrafting its comforts upon their own habits of life. In possessing a delightful country, abounding in great varieties of game, though less valuable than formerly in that respect, it is hardly to be expected that they could be easily persuaded to exchange the gratifications of the chase, so congenial to their minds, and in which much of their time is passed, for the less exciting pursuits of agriculture, of general domestic industry, and of intellectual cultivation. Still, with all their wildness, they are a people possessing many estimable and redeeming characteristic features; and it should be a subject of deep solicitude, that they be efficiently protected from the villany of those who are rapidly wasting and depraving them by the murderous draught of intoxication. That untutored ferocity, which in war and among their enemies derives the most exquisite delight from the highest refinement of agony and torture inflicted upon their victims, in peace and among friends is replaced by the most bland and amiable deportment. They are emphatically a religious community; are, with a rare exception, very honest; and of the sincerity of the friendship cherished,

by at least the mass of them, toward our Government and people there need exist no doubt.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN BEACH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,
Governor of Iowa, Sup't of Indian Affairs, Burlington.

42.

LA POINTE SUB-AGENCY, *September 30, 1841.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, in compliance with the regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs, the following report:

La Pointe, the present site of the sub-agency for the Chippewas of Wisconsin, is situated on Magdalen island, the largest of a group consisting of about twenty, called the "Apostles," in Chequamegon bay, ninety miles from Fond du Lac, the western extremity of Lake Superior, and about four hundred from Sault St. Marie, at the foot of the lake, which is at present the office to which letters are sent, and about one thousand seven hundred from the seat of Government. The population, exclusive of Indians, is nearly four hundred souls, principally Canadians and their descendants. There are two missionary establishments, in one of which a school is constantly taught, and instruction given gratuitously, and two places of public worship. There are no buildings or fixed property of any description belonging to the Government. Annuities to the amount of \$31,000, in money, goods, provisions, &c., are paid here annually to "Chippewas of Mississippi," who number about three thousand souls. These annuities are of great importance to the Indians; but I regret to state that, in consequence of being called together to receive them (some of them from great distances) so late in the season, the benefits they might otherwise derive from these payments are, in a great measure, lost. In many cases there is ample evidence of its being a decided injury to the recipients. The autumn is to them the most important season, and if they fail then to make the necessary provision to meet the rigorous winters of this latitude, their sufferings are often very severe. Depredations on the property of whites, which have latterly been much complained of, generally have their origin here.

The Indians attached to this sub-agency have, during the year, been engaged in their customary pursuits, and it has been a general time of health with them. Hostile collisions with their old enemies, the Sioux, have been frequent as heretofore, and these serve to keep the border in a state of excitement. An attack made by the latter in May last on the little band at Pokegama, the details of which, contained in the copy of a communication from J. Russell, were transmitted to your office on the 20th July last, has almost wholly dispelled the hopes which, from the desire they and a few others in their vicinity had recently expressed for the adoption of civilized pursuits, were deemed well founded, that much might be done by the means within our reach to ameliorate their condition, and that their example might have a beneficial influence on other portions of the tribe. Many, among whom are those who had previously manifested strong aversion to the *white man's habits*, assembled there in the spring, for the purpose of availing themselves of the assistance of the farmer in preparing ground and planting; and he was

directed, in case the team furnished him and his own services were insufficient to prepare land for all who desired it, to hire such additional teams and hands as would be necessary, and to afford them every facility and encouragement in his power. By his and the kind and gratuitous aid of the Missionaries, many new fields were fenced and broken up, and considerable quantities of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables planted. The Indians, considering their previous habits, went to work with a degree of cheerfulness and energy highly creditable. The season was favorable, and gave promise of an ample reward to their exertions. But these flattering prospects were doomed to be blighted in the bud. In an evil hour the enemy came upon the unsuspecting little colony, and drove them from their peaceful homes again, to seek in former haunts a precarious subsistence from the chase. This attack on the Chippewas, I have no doubt, was made in retaliation for one made by them on the Sioux at St. Peter's a few weeks before, in which a chief and his son of the latter tribe lost their lives. Though according to a recognised rule of justice, as practised among the Indians, which discriminates not between the innocent and guilty, it is much to be regretted the act should have been expiated on this inoffensive little band, the more as no assurances that can be given them of protection for the future can induce them to return to their homes; and I know of no other suitable place promising greater security where they can be located. They have taken no part for several years in the unhappy affrays between their tribe and the Sioux, though they have been frequent sufferers thereby.

Considerable damage was done to the property of white people at Pokegoma by the Sioux, and a Chippewa half-breed, living like a white man, was fired at several times and badly wounded, beside losing considerable of his property. I have understood it to be the intention of the half-breeds, who have recently held here several meetings on the subject, to fit out a war party to avenge this injury in case it fails to elicit the notice of the public authorities. In view of these facts, some action seems to be called for on the part of the Government, if for no other reason than to prevent a repetition of such acts in future.

The fishing trade which has been extensively carried on for a few years past by the American Fur Company and others, on Lake Superior, has this year been in a great measure abandoned, in consequence of the great decline in the price of the article. The effect will be severely felt by the lake Indians, who had, from the the rapid impoverishment of game, and the general inadaptation of their lands to cultivation, been forced to resort to fishing. The equitable manner in which this traffic was conducted, had a highly favorable influence on the nation, and, I have no doubt, contributed more than any other cause toward the improvement observable in their condition, within the last few years. So rapidly is the game diminishing throughout this region of country, generally, the Indian is no longer able to provide himself with necessaries by hunting as formerly; and he will, no doubt, in a few years be forced to change his habits or location. In either case, the inexhaustible fisheries of Lake Superior will afford him the means of a livelihood, the most consonant to his habits and feelings; and the tendency of the change would be, judging from the experience of the past, gradually to raise him from his present degradation.

It would have a beneficial effect, it is believed, to extend the purchase contemplated to be made from the Indians of the remainder of their country in the State of Michigan, so as to include that claimed by the bands of Vieux

Desert La Point, and Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin. If it is contemplated ever to extinguish their title, a more favorable time could not be chosen for effecting it, as they are now very desirous of selling, and they are all more or less connected with the bands of the Auce and Outanagon. The extent of country claimed by each, is very equally proportioned to their numerical strength, so that the provisions of a treaty might equitably be made to extend to all alike, without reference to geographical distinctions.

I have not, in consequence of the postponement of the payment to the Indians to so late a day, been able to obtain a correct list of their numbers in time to accompany this report. In 1839, from actual returns and estimates, they were reported at 5,532 souls; but from later, and, as I believe, more correct information, the number is supposed to be much greater, and will reach about 6,500. Two or three bands which were then supposed to be within the limits of Michigan, were not returned; and some of those, more remote, whose numbers were estimated, were stated much too low. The acting superintendent of Michigan, on the 30th September, 1840, reports 2,200 Chippewas in that superintendency west of Chocolate river, the boundary of the cession of 28th March, 1836, viz: 200 on Isle Royal, and 2,000 on the peninsula. The report of the sub-agent at St. Marie, for the same year, shows the latter, consisting entirely of the Auce and Outanagon bands, to amount to 300 souls; and judging from personal observation, the number is believed to be stated correctly. Isle Royal was first resorted to as a fishing station in 1837, and since then has been used in the autumn and spring, by the white and half-breed population in this vicinity, as such, but has never been inhabited by the Indians. Indeed, a barren rocky island, of 45 miles in length, by about 8,—15 miles from the main land, covered with small scrubby timber, destitute of game, with the exception of a solitary herd of reindeer, and almost of soil, it is incapable of supporting even an Indian population.

Very, &c.

D. P. BUSHNELL, *Sub-Agent, &c.*

43.

ST. PETER'S AGENCY, IOWA TERRITORY,
September 30, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the situation of the Indians within this agency remains much the same as former reports on the state of this agency place them. If any change is perceptible, it is for the worse. Since the specie annuity payment last May, some of the villages of the Medawakanton Sioux have indulged to excess in the use of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors. After expending a large share of their money, some have sold a great part of their flour, pork, and nearly all the corn furnished them under the treaty of 1837, for whiskey. This year the farmers report very favorably; and most of the villages interested in the treaty of 1837, under which they receive of Government, five thousand five hundred dollars in provisions, request that some other articles of provisions be substituted in place of corn, of which they have raised more than sufficient for their families for the next season. They express a wish for sugar, coffee, and tea, in place of corn. In my estimate for provisions, the requisite change will be made to meet the wishes of the Indians. The specie annuity of this year has not yet come to

hand; there is also two thousand dollars in goods still back, and, owing to the very low stage of water, I am apprehensive they will not be up this season. All articles of freight for this agency, should be sent up as early as the month of July, for after that time the river is so low that only the small-sized boats can get up here, and, in fact, the boats have, generally, in the latter part of the season, to stop some forty miles below, and forward their freight in keels. The prices charged are also double and often triple the amount charged early in the season. The blacksmith and his assistant, under the treaty of Prairie-du-Chien, 1830, were discharged last June. The two smiths under the treaty of the 29th September, 1837, have been, and are, employed in repairing and making such articles as the Indians require. Should the treaty made by his excellency Governor Doty, be approved and carried into effect, it may save the Sioux, as they will be removed further from the influence of whiskey and white settlements, both of which have a demoralizing effect on the savages. This treaty [was] made by his excellency Governor Doty with the Sissetons, of Lake Traverse, and Sleeping Eye's band, Wahpaton, of Little Rapids, and Lac-qui-Parle, the Wahpacootas, of Blue Earth and Cannon river, and the Medawakantons; by which it is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty millions of acres of land will be acquired to the United States. The two lower bands of Sioux, who declined treating with Governor Doty (should they not hereafter sell), I would advise the removal of them back from the Mississippi river to a point on the river Embaratz, about thirty miles south of Wahcootas village or Red Wings, and establish a manual-labor school and a smith's shop near them. This place would, in a great measure, secure them from the attacks of the Chippewas, the Winnebagoes would be between them and the Sac and Fox Indians, and the whiskey-trade would be in a degree cut off. The manner in which the trade with the Sioux is to be regulated by the treaty, will be decidedly beneficial to the Indians. I am of opinion that the one third of the interest on the three hundred thousand dollars, or five thousand dollars per annum, for twenty years, to be expended for the benefit of the Sioux, in any manner the President of the United States may direct, should be appropriated in establishing a manual-labor school, and that at or near the place to which the Sioux will be removed, should the last treaty be confirmed. My report made to your excellency this summer, you are informed of the situation and number of the Sioux, as far as they can be ascertained. The Chippewas still continue their attacks on the Sioux. On the night of the 27th, a small party fired into the lodges of a few Sioux, encamped on the bank of the St. Peter's, within half a mile of the fort, and immediately in front of the agency house, fortunately without doing any injury to the Indians within the lodges.

The report of Mr. W. B. Kavanaugh, superintendent of the mission school at "Little Crow's village," is herewith transmitted, and marked A [23].

Very, &c.

AMOS J. BRUCE, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,

Supt. Indian Affairs, Burlington, Iowa Territory.

Extracts from a report from D. D. Mitchell, Esq., Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, dated November 3, 1841, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir: Having been only a few days in the discharge of the duties of this office, and no annual reports, except one from Mr. Cooper, having been sent in, I have little or no official data upon which a satisfactory report could be founded.

The long vacancy which occurred in the superintendency of this district, together with the lateness of the season at which the annuities were sent, and the consequent absence of the agents and sub-agents, furnish a plausible reason for their omissions. My previous knowledge of the situation of most of the tribes, together with what information I have been able to collect from the records of this office, enables me to furnish such information as, it is hoped, will suffice for the present.

Where treaties do not specially provide for the payment of annuities, or any portion thereof, in goods, the wants and wishes of the Indians should be respected, and the payment made in whatever manner they may choose to require. The expense to the Government would be the same, and much trouble to the agents and ill feeling on the part of the Indians avoided.

The annuities of the Omahas having expired by limitation, leaves that band in the most abject destitution. They are exceedingly anxious to sell a portion of their lands, which it might, perhaps, be of importance to the Government to obtain. A portion of these lands are well adapted to agricultural purposes; and should it be found expedient, hereafter, to locate any of the tribes now living north of the Missouri, to the south of that river, the lands which might be thus acquired, would prove a desirable residence, and one to which they would cheerfully remove.

The attention of the Government has been so often called to the free introduction of spirituous liquors into every part of the Indian country, that any remarks on that subject, in a report of this kind, will, perhaps, be deemed superfluous. It is, nevertheless, an evil which continues to be loudly complained of, and demands the most serious attention of the Department. Many years' experience in the Indian trade has served to convince me that the existing laws, regulating our intercourse with the Indians, are wholly inadequate to prevent, or even to check, a traffic which has been found ruinous to the Indians, disgraceful to the Government, and highly injurious even to the traders. I will (if agreeable to the Department) prepare and recommend a plan for the reorganization of the Indian trade, which (if adopted) will, I think, correct the evils of the present system, go far toward regenerating the Indians, and certainly prove honorable to the administration. * *

COUNCIL BLUFFS SUB-AGENCY,
October 2, 1841.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of Indian affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the United Nations of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, within the Council Bluffs sub-agency.

The civilization of these tribes has made but little progress within the last year. There is neither farmer nor school-teacher employed by the Government within this agency, and but one blacksmith and his assistant, a half-breed. They cannot supply near all the wants of the Indians; and their shop and dwelling are in bad condition, the Government having furnished no means for the erection of those buildings.

The principal reason of these people not progressing faster in civilization is *ardent spirits*, which are kept along the line of the State of Missouri, and conveyed into the Indian country by the half-breeds. * * *

The whiskey-trade has increased double this season, and cannot be prevented by your Indian agents unless they can have aid from the Government. The Indian will sell anything for liquor, not unfrequently bartering off his horses, guns, and blankets, for whiskey; this practice is increasing rapidly, and the ruin of the nation certain, unless a stop can be put to the introduction of spirituous liquors. The difficulties between these people and the Sioux still continue; they have lately held a talk with the Reverend Isaac McCoy on that subject, of which I suppose you will be fully advised. Notwithstanding the troubles above referred to, their women have raised a considerable quantity of corn and vegetables; and if they do not barter them off for whiskey, and are not prevented from making their winter hunt by the Sioux, will have enough to supply their wants. The traders keep a sufficient supply of all kinds of Indian goods and some provisions, from whom they could be well supplied if they would lay out their money prudently. The chiefs complain that their treaty stipulations have not been complied with, and, in consequence of which, they have built a saw and grist mill at their own expense. That is doing a tolerable good business. Bill Caldwell, the principal business chief of this nation, and who drew a life annuity of \$1 000 per annum, died on the 27th ultimo.

The Indians, at this time, are generally collected near the trading-houses waiting for their annuity, the lateness of which prevents them from starting on their hunts as early as they otherwise would. I would respectfully suggest to your Department the propriety of those payments being made earlier, as then the Indians would leave their villages for the hunting ground as soon as they get their crops secured, which is, generally, by the 14th September, and avoid much dissipation by being out of the reach of their *whiskey-dealers*. * * *

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN COOPER,
Indian Sub-Agent.

MIAMI SUB-AGENCY, INDIANA, September 30, 1841.

SIR : Under the regulations of the Department, it becomes my duty to report the situation of the Miami tribe under the care of this sub-agency.

In the month of August last the Miamies lost their head chief, in the death of John B. Richardville. This tribe have suffered a loss to them irreparable. His talents were of the first order. It is but necessary to refer to the treaties made by him, to see with what ability he managed the affairs of his tribe. His influence with the Indians has been unbounded ; with the citizens, his stern honesty and strict punctuality, as well as dignified bearing, commanded universal respect. He ardently desired his life to be prolonged, to enable him to aid in the removal of the Miamies to their new home.

The tribe are diminishing yearly. More than half the adults who die, perish by the hands of their fellow-Indians. Frequently members of the same family destroy each other during their scenes of drunkenness and riot. Nor will these murders cease, until a public example is made, which would deter, in a great measure, others.

These Indians manifest a total unwillingness to have their numbers taken. During the council preparatory to the payment, the chiefs, or head-men of each party, in an assembly of their chiefs and leading men, named the individuals composing their respective parties, so that a proper distribution can be made of their annuity. An excess of numbers is frequently discovered in some of the parties, during this council ; notwithstanding which, I feel assured the aggregate thus taken exceeds their number. In no case have they presented a less number than eight hundred ; while I feel assured that the whole tribe does not exceed six hundred souls.

The Miamies are unwilling to encourage schools. Attempts have been made to alter their views in this matter without success.

At each of their villages some corn, pumpions, and potatoes, are cultivated. The labor is performed by white men : the Indians perform no labor. Not even the amusement of the chase arouses them from their inactivity and indolence. Their credit has been so unlimited, that all their wants and desires were gratified, and every excess which they choose to indulge in within their reach.

The iron, steel, salt, and tobacco, furnished these Indians under treaty stipulations, do them much good. Their blacksmith is kept constantly employed in working for them—principally shoeing horses, of which they have a great number.

The \$200 worth of farming utensils, furnished annually under treaty stipulations, have been sought after, by those of the Indians who have farming carried on, with much anxiety.

I cannot conceive of any method to mitigate the condition of this tribe, until they are removed to a country where they can be kept from the use of ardent spirits. To the too frequent use of this baneful poison we may attribute their present degraded state, their frequent murders, and rapid diminution of numbers.

But little use is made of their null. Indeed, they are too indolent to carry to or from it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN HAMILTON, *Sub-Agent.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 12.

REPORT ON A NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 1, 1841.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions of the 27th ultimo, requiring the opinion of the Ordnance Department on the subject of establishing a national foundry, I have the honor to report :

The establishment of a national foundry has been repeatedly recommended by this department, and its opinion of the expediency of such a measure remains unchanged, and is strengthened by the results of the observations made by the members of the ordnance board, who were sent last year to Europe for the purpose of examining the foundries for ordnance in several foreign countries.

The objects of a national foundry in the United States would be chiefly :

1. To afford the means of testing and comparing the various kinds of iron and other materials used in the manufacture of ordnance, and the results of various processes of manufacture. Under this head would be embraced the trial of different kinds of iron ore, and of different kinds of fuel, &c., used in reducing them; the effect of mixing various kinds of ore and of iron together; experiments on making iron cannon, from certain ores, with metal from the first fusion, as is practised successfully in Sweden; a comparison of the merits of different alloys, and different modes of moulding and casting, in the manufacture of *brass* ordnance.

2. To furnish the means of making suitable experiments in establishing the best patterns for ordnance, and in adopting new kinds of cannon, either for the land or sea service.

3. To establish a standard of quality and proof in the manufacture of ordnance, for the purpose of exercising the necessary control over private contractors in these respects, as well as in regulating their prices for work.

In order to be capable of accomplishing these objects, and at the same time of producing a useful quantity of work, without engrossing the manufacture of ordnance, the establishment should include—

Foundry.

One blast furnace, with blowing machinery, roasting kilns, coal-houses, &c.

Four air-furnaces for iron, in two pairs.

Two air-furnaces for brass.

One cupola furnace, with bellows.

Two drying ovens, cranes, and other appendages to a foundry building.

Boring mill.

Four boring beds for heavy cannon.

Two boring beds for light cannon.

One trunnion lathe.

Finishing shop, } with lathes and other machinery.
Pattern shop }

Smiths' shop.

Storehouses.

Dwelling-houses for officers and principal workmen.

These buildings and fixtures should be so arranged that the establishment might be capable of enlargement, as the wants of the country might hereafter require. The cost of such an establishment would depend very much on the site which might be chosen for it. If placed in the vicinity of a village or in a populous country, little expense need be incurred for dwelling-houses belonging to the establishment. The site should necessarily be such as to afford ready means of receiving materials and of distributing the products of the manufacture. If to these advantages could be joined that of the immediate vicinity of beds of iron ore, of established excellence, the value of the site would be much enhanced; and on the other hand, it may be remarked, that if the means of transportation are easy, the smelting furnace need not constitute a part of the establishment, but may be placed, as convenience may require, at a distance from the foundry. It is also well worthy of consideration whether the foundry may not be attached to one of the existing arsenals; an arrangement by which the cost of establishing it, and the time required for putting it in operation, might be much diminished.

Independently of the cost of the site and of erecting dwelling-houses, the following may be taken as an approximate estimate of the cost of such an establishment as is above proposed :

One blast furnace, with machinery and appendages	-	-	\$45 000
One foundry building	-	-	10 000
Six air-furnaces	-	-	12 000
One cupola furnace, with fixtures	-	-	2 000
Two drying ovens, cranes, flasks, and other appendages to a foundry	-	-	6 000
One boring mill building	-	-	10 000
Moving power and gearing	-	-	15 000
Six boring beds	-	-	8 000
One trunnion lathe	-	-	1 000
Railways for moving guns &c.	-	-	5 000
Finishing shop, with lathes and other machinery	-	-	15 000
Pattern shop, do. do.	-	-	6 000
Smiths' shop	-	-	10 000
Storehouses	-	-	15 000
Total	-	-	<u>160 000</u>

As all the details of the establishment must conform to the site which may be chosen, the only action on the subject which would seem to be now ex-

pedient, is to procure authority and means to select and purchase a site, for which purpose the sum of \$25 000 would probably suffice.

Respectfully submitted.

By order:

A. MORDECAI,
Capt. Ordnance, Assist. to Col. of Ordnance.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 17, 1841.

SIR: I have attentively perused the accompanying report from the Ordnance Department (on the subject of a national foundry), transmitted to me with your note of the 15th instant; and I concur fully with the writer of that report as to the necessity and importance of such an establishment, and as to the particular purposes to which it should be applied, so far as he has enumerated them. Having studied brevity, the writer alluded merely to some topics on which, but for the restriction, his argument might, and no doubt would, have been pointedly enforced. I will adduce one instance: An iron gun is occasionally produced which almost defies the power of gunpowder to break it; while the very next fruits of the same metal, the same fire, and the same hands, will fly to pieces at the first trial. No circumstances can be conceived which would impart to the first gun a strength greater than belongs to the metal of which it was formed; it was, after all, merely an iron gun. We can, however, imagine many causes of inferiority to exist in the second gun, not known to, or not under the control of, the founder. The first gun is strong by accident, in spite of the ignorance of the founder; the second is weak because of his ignorance; and this is the actual state of the art.

While this state continues the Government will, of course, order very heavy guns, with a view to save the lives and the courage of their men, as well as to save the guns. And as the profit of the founder is the greater as the gun is heavier, his interest is adverse to a reduction of weight—to that improvement in the art on which so immense a saving to the Government depends.

Owing, not to the weakness of iron, but to the uncertain strength of iron guns, the field train (required to be light) is now made of brass in most services, at a cost four or five times greater than iron; and an occasional fortunate casting shows that the dimensions of our iron guns are much greater than, in a more perfect state of the art, would be necessary.

Many considerations, illustrating, with similar detail, the points presented in Captain Mordecai's report, might be brought forward by a person familiar with the subject, all showing the great importance of the contemplated establishment; and I know of nothing in opposition to such an establishment but the interest of private founders.

I must, however, advert to one matter which should not be lost sight of. The establishment should be *national* in every sense; it is necessary to the militia: it is as much demanded by the wants of the naval as by those of the military service. Its magnitude, its location, and its organization, should have reference to this triplicate function.

I have the honor to refer you to the following papers relating to the subject:

Annual report of the Secretary of War, December, 1831; 1st session, 22d Congress. vol. 1, doc. 2, page 23.

Annual report of the Secretary of War, December, 1835; 1st session, 24th Congress, vol. 1, doc. 1, page 47.

Report of General Wool and Colonel Talcott, February, 1836; 1st session, 24th Congress, vol. 3, doc. 106.

Report of board of officers, November, 1840; 2d session, 26th Congress, vol. 1, doc. 2, page 59.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel, and Chief Engineer

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

No. 13.

REPORT ON A DEPOT FOR GUNPOWDER.

Report of the Board appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for a Depot for Gunpowder.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 28, 1841.*

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 66.

I. The following instructions have been received, through the Secretary of War, from the President, and are published for the guidance of all concerned:

“Major General Scott, Colonel Totten, of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Colonel Talcott, of the Ordnance, will compose a board to inquire into and report upon the propriety of establishing some safe depot for the preservation of the gunpowder of the United States, where it shall not be exposed to the ordinary accidents of a neighborhood, and where no injury could be sustained by other buildings or persons, in case of explosion.

“The board will examine Constitution island, in Hudson river, near West Point, and such other positions as may be deemed expedient, and give an opinion which should be preferred. A statement of the quantity of powder to be stored, and an estimate of the expense of establishing and maintaining the depot, will accompany the report.”

II. The board will assemble on the 8th of November next, at West Point, New York, and Captain Schriver, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed to record its proceedings.

By command of Major General Scott.

L. THOMAS, *A. A. General.*

WASHINGTON, *November 22, 1841.*

Agreeably to the above order, the board met at West Point, on the 8th instant; and, on the 9th, made a careful reconnoissance of Constitution island, and also of Washington's valley, in the vicinity of West Point. The island presents a very irregular, broken, and rocky surface, with several dells, where large magazines could be placed, in such positions as would secure the neighborhood, in some degree, from the immediate effect of explosions. Such injury as might result from bricks and stones, thrown high into the air, and the reaction or rush of air to fill the vacuum caused by the explosion, cannot be effectually prevented; and the unroofing of almost every building connected with the Military Academy, would probably be a consequence of the possible explosion of only a few thousand barrels of powder on this island. The expense attending the use of this site would be very great, both for the first cost, and the preparation of the ground for building.

Most of the objections to Constitution island, except the cost of land, apply equally to Washington's valley; and both situations are almost inaccessible for several months in winter. Expensive roads would be necessary, ten or twelve miles either east or west of the Hudson river, to reach the avenues of communication by land, north and south.

Polypel's island, beside being too limited in extent, labors under the same objections as Constitution island and Washington's valley.

The serious objections to all the abovementioned sites, induced the board to visit the sandy plains or waste lands west of the city of Albany, where a tract of land could be found, of any required extent or form, and at such a distance from population, as might be desired. Four positions, varying from three and a half to seven miles from the city, were viewed, and it was found that a square mile, or a tract of any other reasonable size, could be obtained at a fair price (\$30 per acre).

In relation to the advantages of a location near the city of Albany, the board cannot better express them than by quoting from Doc. 206, H. R. 26th Congress, 1st session, that part which relates to the defence of the northern frontier. This position, as it regards the northern or Atlantic frontier, possesses the opposite qualities of being, at the same time, remote and proximate; far, as to distance, but near, as to time; which, while it brings a portion of the military resources of the country to the support of the inland frontier, whether defensive or offensive, at the same time takes them not away from the seacoast. In a word, Albany is a great central position, from which radiate the principal lines of communication to the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west.

The cost of constructing will be at as low rates as at any other place in the country. The soil is dry, and the surface well suited to such buildings.

The positions examined may be seen by reference to the accompanying sketch.

No. 1 is considered too near to Albany, and presents no peculiar advantages to compensate for an increase of price.

No. 2 is an extensive plot, with an undulating surface, embracing a greater extent of ground than is required, from which a square mile can be selected.

No. 3 is about equal, in extent, to a mile square, and has most of the features of No. 2; it is also in an isolated position. One point, however, pertaining to this plot, does not belong to the others: it lies within the chartered bounds of the city of Albany.

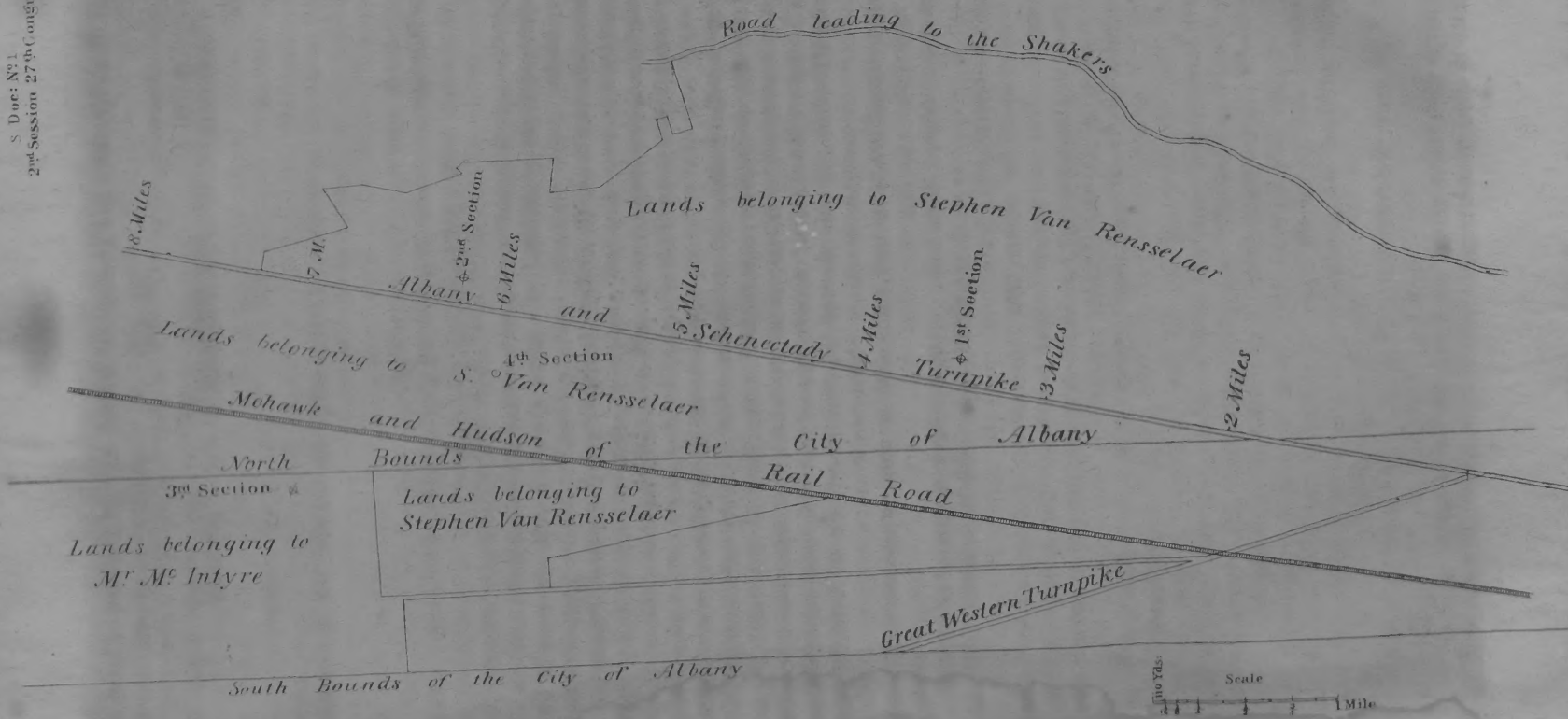
No. 4 lies between the railroad and turnpike, and is less than a mile in width. This fact, together with its higher price, induces the board to reject it.

A careful topographical survey should be made, and the levels of the high and low points ascertained, to adjust the drainage, &c. This accomplished, a selection can be made from the two, deemed most eligible.

Some kind of road will be necessary; and a railway, to intersect the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, at a convenient point, would be preferable: for this kind of road will admit of packing the powder in cars, specially made for the purpose, in which it can be safely transported.

The storage or room necessary to contain the gunpowder, will depend on the quantity required for future service. To ascertain this, we refer to tabular statements, published in the document before adverted to.

The quantity of powder required to provide the forts now built, and to



be hereafter constructed on all the frontiers, with 100 rounds of ammunition per gun, is as follows:

	Pounds.
On the Atlantic frontier	6,496,280
On the northern do.	197,600
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On the western do.	25,250
On the gulf do.	940,665
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	965,915
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	<u>7,659,795</u>

The whole being equal to about 76,600 barrels; or 66,939 barrels for the Atlantic and northern frontiers, and about 9,660 barrels for the gulf and western frontiers.

For the supply of a suitable quantity of ammunition to troops which may be deemed necessary to act in the field, there will also be required 12,040 barrels, making, with the above, a total of about 88,640 barrels.

It may be assumed that 10,000 barrels of this quantity should be deposited west of the Alleghany mountains; and a like quantity near Augusta, Georgia, to supply the southern and a portion of the gulf-coast; and, at a suitable time, or when the quantity manufactured shall warrant the measure, two dépôts should be provided for these supplies.

Of the whole quantity required on the Atlantic frontier, a large portion (say 20,000 barrels) must pass through the various arsenals and ordnance dépôts, to be issued in the shape of ammunition prepared for service; and as the manufacture cannot be expected, in time of war, to exceed the current consumption, it will be sufficient to provide storage for 60,000 barrels.

The gunpowder now deposited at the several arsenals and ordnance depôts, independent of that at the forts, amounts to 13,250 barrels, of 100 pounds each.

There is also a quantity of saltpetre, sufficient for the manufacture of 16,250 barrels. Total—29,500 barrels, of 100 pounds each.

For the convenience of constructing them, it is believed that twelve magazines, each capable of containing 5,000 barrels, will better suit the purpose intended than a less number of larger dimensions. This plan has also to recommend it, the fact that two or more may be erected at once, and the remainder be postponed till wanted; taking due care so to locate those built as to conform to the general design, embracing the whole number to be ultimately constructed.

The proposed structures will be one hundred and thirty-six feet eight inches long, and forty-one feet wide in the clear, with groined arches of brick resting on the walls, and two rows of piers. The walls and foundations to be of stone; the roof of timber and plank, covered with slate; the doors and windows, for ventilation, to be double, and covered with copper.

The cost will be governed, in some degree, by the peculiarities of the ground selected; but it may be assumed that one building of the above description may be erected for \$17,000.

The maintenance of a guard, if taken from the army (and that is recommended), will be no additional expense.

The board recommend the purchase of a tract one mile square (640 acres), and the erection, ultimately, of three magazines in each of the four angles;

three of the whole number (twelve) to be commenced at once and in different angles.

The estimate of cost is annexed, and the whole respectfully submitted.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Major General and President of the Board.
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Colonel Engineers.
G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

E. SCHRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant General and Recorder.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of the expense of establishing and maintaining the depôt.

For a topographical survey	-	-	-	\$500
Six hundred and forty acres of land, at \$30 per acre	-	-	-	19,200
Three magazines, at \$17,000 each	-	-	-	51,000
Barrack for the guard	-	-	-	2,500
A structure to be used for emptying and filling barrels, and also for cooperage	-	-	-	1,000
A railroad, including branches to the several magazines, and powder-cars	-	-	-	30,000
An enclosing wall, six feet high, for the whole tract	-	-	-	50,000
				<hr/>
				154,200
				<hr/>

There will be an annual expense as follows:

For wages, subsistence, clothing, &c., for four laborers, at \$365 per annum	-	-	-	\$1,460
Compensation to a storekeeper—pay and emoluments of that office	-	-	-	1,050
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				2,511
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Authentic:

E. SCHRIVER, Recorder.